

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 14. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895. \$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS ADS.

Under this head Business advertisements exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate.
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northern Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of the Moose Jaw Loan S.S.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate.
Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, Highest, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate.
Conveyancer, Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c.
Office Cor. South Ry. & Ross Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Role's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. FINE, D.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.
Dentist.
Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month.
Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.
Regina office open from 12 to 2 P.M. of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Deputy Registrar.
H. Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance Agent.
Fire, Marine, Life, Accident, etc. School Teachers' Mutual; Homebased entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F.
Court, Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, at the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 24th.

R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.
CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.
Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER & WOOD FOR CASH
About the first of September you will begin to think winter is coming. Then you will want storm windows, doors, etc. It might not be a bad idea to feel around a bit right away before the fall rush commences. We particularly want to call your attention to the fact that we are selling CHEAP now, but only for CASH.

E. Simpson & Co. FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD.
Terms Cash.
Store closes at 12 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

FROST

will soon be here again and with it many requirements in

New Dress Goods, New Mantles, New Capes, and New Underwear.

Buyers will find a grand assortment of above lines at

T. W. Robinson's

Scalette, Grey Lamb, and Hair Seal Capes,
latest and nobbiest on the market, very stylish goods and just the thing for fall. "See them."

Another consignment of flannel-ette underwear to hand,

MISSSES' CHILDRENS' AND LADIES'

It does not pay you to make up those goods as prices are low and quality high. They are great values. Also the noted Puritan underwear.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods arriving daily and more to follow. Also the latest styles in trimmings to match.

Half a car of apples placed in stock, and another car load to arrive in about three weeks. Place your order for a barrel.

Grain Bags!

B. Eagle cotton bag also jute bags \$1.35 per dozen net. They are scarce on the market and prices ruling higher, secure what you require now.

Customers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock and get prices before purchasing.

T. W. ROBINSON.

P.S.—Private residence to rent and furniture for sale.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PREMIER HAULTAIN PRESENTS THE ESTIMATES.

Explanation Given Regarding the Expenditures for Relief—A Challenge to Honorable Members—Mr. Oliver Says Money Has Been Expended Unconstitutionally.

(Continued from page 5.)

REGINA, Sept. 20.—Just before the House rose last night the following message was received from the Lieutenant Governor: "The Lieutenant Governor transmits the estimated receipts and estimates of certain sums required for the services of the North-West Territories for the twelve months ending 31st August, 1896, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly."

The estimates were subsequently distributed among the members as follows:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
For the twelve months ending August 31st, 1896:	
Federal vote 1895-96 \$242,879 00	
Less amount voted:	
July and August 1895	37,500 00
	\$205,379 00
Estimated balance of local funds	9,000 00
Estimated receipts from local sources	30,000 00
Estimated receipts July and August, 1896	45,000 00
	\$84,000 00
Less overdraft and amount required to pay outstanding accounts for 1894-95	30,000 00
	\$54,000 00
	\$259,379 00

Estimates of certain sums required for services of the North-West Territories for the twelve months ending August 31st, 1896:

Printer N.W. Government	\$240 00
Expenditure under "The Ordinance respecting infectious disease of animals"	1,500 00
Expenditure under "The Ordinance respecting births, marriages and deaths"	1,000 00
Expenditure under "The Hospital Ordinance"	4,000 00
Expenditure under "The Liquor License Ordinance, 1891-92, and amendments"	6,000 00
Expenditure under "An Ordinance respecting infectious diseases"	300 00
Prevention and legal proceedings	500 00
Executive committee	5,500 00
Books and stationery for clerks and sheriffs	250 00
Laboratory insurance	67 50
Expenses of audit, 1894-95 accounts	40 00
Auditors' salary for eleven months	1,650 00
Clerical assistance	8,570 00
Caretakers and messengers	1,500 00
Stationery, telegrams, postage and telephone	2,000 00
Schools	115,000 00
Newspapers and periodicals	250 00
Printing	4,000 00
Contingencies	500 00
Light and fuel	800 00
Books and library	500 00
Roads and bridges and miscellaneous district expenditure	65,039 00
Travelling expenses	750 00
Scientific attending court in Banc	50 00
Law books for judges	300 00
Inspection of coal mines	200 00
Maintenance of persons confined under civil process and ordinances	500 00
Expenditure under "The Agricultural Societies Ordinance and amendments"	3,500 00
Territorial Exhibition	5,000 00
Deputy speaker	100 00
R. fund to J. McKay	87 00
Aid to executive labor districts and municipalities	4,000 00
Speaker's salary, special indemnity and travelling expenses of members of session of 1895, to be paid under provisions of "An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly"	10,000 00
	\$250,000 00

Mr. Haultain said the relief expenditure required the fullest explanation. The origin of the expenditure was threatened, if not an actual condition of destitution in certain portions of the Territories. Numerous signed petitions were sent from this part of the country to the Governor General in Council asking that the federal government take action to meet it, especially asking that relief be given in the nature of a distribution of work of a practical and permanent character. What was threatened turned out to be actual fact. The Executive committee of the Territories had the matter brought before them by a number of delegations, who also asked action should be taken. The first formal action was taken by the legislative Assembly itself, by the appointment of a special committee of enquiry. That committee reported that the situation was sufficiently serious to warrant them in recommending the house to

appoint a deputation to immediately wait on the Minister of the Interior and explain the situation to him and obtain a definite statement as to the Dominion government. Mr. Daly was accordingly interviewed and he agreed to urge upon his government the necessity of meeting the situation and advised that the matter should be dealt with by the executive of the North-West. The committee's report was accepted. The Assembly recognized the necessity of taking immediate steps, and that they should be taken by the federal government, but that it was desirable for them to be taken through the local authorities. As they had not sufficient money to deal with the distress, certain correspondence ensued with the Minister of the Interior, and resting upon his assurance the Executive proceeded to take action. Mr. Haultain then quoted from correspondence and explained in detail the way the money had been expended in the destitute districts, and concluded by challenging any hon. member to dare insinuate that the money had been improperly spent. Should any hon. member attempt to do so, should any one attempt to impugn his personal honor in the matter he would take steps to either compel such hon. member to make good his assertion or withdraw. The money that had been expended in relief would be refunded, and he had the word of the Minister of the Interior that special permission for it would be made at the next session of parliament.

Mr. Haultain, in moving that the House go into committee of supply, said the proposition of the Executive contained nothing startling. They were to certain extent composed year by year with precisely the same conditions. As they were practically ground down by the federal government to an amount of money insufficient for their bare necessities, there is not much scope for grand policies. Their revenue was derived from local and federal sources. The estimated receipts from local sources this year were \$30,000. The amount offered by the federal government at the last session was \$242,879, which was reduced by \$37,500, allowed for the months of July and August, owing to the fiscal year of the Dominion and the Territories overlapping. During the last year the federal vote was \$241,034. He contended, however, that the Territories had a good claim for much more money from the federal government. The amount of money available this year was \$25,000 less than they ought to have expected owing to the fact that that sum was lost to them by the action of the auditor general at Ottawa which that gentleman claimed had lapsed, but which the executive committee denied. The matter is now, however, in the hands of the department of justice, to whom the executive had appealed. The amount available this year for roads and bridges the gentleman who had the balances, after everything else was met, went, was less by \$1,500. Owing to the relief expenditure of last fall it was proposed to make a readjustment of amounts for the various districts. Although a policy of reducing expenses has been pursued, the house must be prepared, if not this year, very soon to expect an increased expenditure owing to the enormous increase in office work especially in the education department. To help meet this a slight readjustment of salaries was proposed. It had been found that members had been too lax in guarding the spending of money in several districts. It was proposed to lay down stringent rules in this respect, so that in future no money could be paid out except for work properly authorized to be done.

Mr. Brett moved an amendment that the house do not go into committee until a certain committee appointed to examine certain papers had had time to report. Mr. Chinkskill seconded the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Oliver, who adversely criticised the estimates as brought down.

Dr. Brett in continuing the debate after recess on Friday evening, on the relief matter, said he must protest against and strongly condemn the principle under which the relief expenditure had been made, viz. without authority given by the House. The executive had been too eager to accept a promise of money from the federal government, only a political promise, too, a most unbusiness like proceeding. Mr. Haultain attempted to make out that \$27,000 of this year's vote from the Dominion was on account of the relief, but no direct evidence existed that such was the case. By the statement of the leader, it would appear that the Territories were going to profit about \$18,000 by the transaction. He

could not see it, but if that was the case, they continue some such plan indefinitely.

Mr. Oliver, while admitting of the existence of the distress, denied that the House by its silence at last session for the action of the executive government. While disclaiming any desire to call into question the reliability of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, he held that the money had been expended in a constitutional way by reason of the Assembly not having previously sanctioned the expenditure.

Mr. Ross, as a member of the delegation which interviewed Mr. Daly, recounted the circumstances of the interview. At first Daly seemed inclined to do nothing, but after being told that money must be spent and if the Assembly had to do it the money probably would be taken from the school grants, and the people would realize clearly who were shirking responsibility, the Minister agreed and plainly promised to furnish the funds. No specific sum was agreed on, as no one then knew what sum might be required. They talked over the best plans of meeting the case, and Mr. Daly strongly favored the plan that had been followed. The Minister said he would not allow the North-West representatives to touch the fund, as they would use it politically. The promise made by the minister was most distinct and with no reservation whatever. He (Mr. Ross) believed the promise would eventually be carried out, although it had not been carried out as it should have been. The money should have been all paid back by the government already. However they had Mr. Daly's word that \$27,000 of this year's vote was on that account. Who can guarantee that this is the case? All would admit that we should have that much increase and more on the general vote, but the Minister said they could not get it, and they were bound to take his word that \$27,000 of the vote was on account of relief. Dr. Brett sought to dispute the Minister's word, to look upon a Minister's promise as of no value. He (Mr. Ross) would not quarrel with Dr. Brett about that. Of course if he (Dr. Brett) were bargaining with a Minister he would have writings and witnesses and a seal, and the promise knew what was the proper security to get from political ministers. But in this particular phase of this relief business this House was bound to accept Mr. Daly's word.

As member for one of the affected districts, Mr. Ross said the work at Moose Jaw was done as satisfactorily as such work could be done. Although Haultain renegeated control to others in that district, he (Mr. Ross) had nothing to do with it. A committee of five was selected. At Haultain's personal request he nominated for the committee two opponents of his own—two men who never had, and probably never would vote for himself. Other two were supporters of his—sterling men, both of them. The fifth was a man who had never cast a vote in the district. What could be fairer?

As a member of the Executive Committee, whose action was criticized, Mr. Ross combatted Mr. Oliver's contention that the House did not give tacit endorsement of the course followed. Haultain last year specifically stated last year that if the Dominion did not come to the relief of settlers, the Executive Committee would do all in its power and trust to the next house to endorse the course. The Executive followed the course thus indicated, not because the Federal Government failed; but because the Federal Government decided to do the work through the Executive. Mr. Ross considered Mr. Oliver put up the only argument advanced on his side of the debate. Brett and Mowat simply echoed Oliver's sentiment. For once he was glad to see those Members ally themselves with some opinion that had a show of reason to justify it. But by so doing they put themselves in a queer position. Oliver was consistent in his argument, and was standing on a principle he had ever advocated, but Brett and Mowat had always heretofore opposed Oliver and the majority of the House on that principle. He congratulated them upon conversion. Mr. Ross took the ground that the Executive would have been censurable had they not made the expenditure, as had it not been made there would certainly have been suffering by destitution.

Then the only question was: Had it been made rightly? No good evidence had been given to the contrary. As a new member of the Executive, entering after the expenditure, it might be thought he was not in any way responsible for it. But he had come into the Executive, knowing entirely the circumstances and thereby accepting responsibility for all Executive

acts of the year. He asked not to be relieved from one iota of that responsibility.

Messrs. Brown, Eakin, Boucher and Magrath spoke in favor of Mr. Haultain's action, and congratulated him upon his course and his speech. Mr. Brown emphatically spurned the insinuation that the relief fund was used politically in North-West. Magrath was glad Haultain had the courage to state the North-West Members at Ottawa for neglect of duty as regards the interests of the Territories.

Mr. Haultain closed the debate and the motion to go into supply carried without a division.

Royal Templars.

The regular meeting of the Royal Degree was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17th, Select Councillor Nelson in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, presumably to hear the debate that had been arranged for the evening's entertainment.

After the transaction of general business the debate opened upon the question "Whether the drunkard or his wife and family suffer most through his intemperance."

Mr. Timmins opened the debate, contending that the drunkard, personally, suffered more physically, mentally, socially, and otherwise than his wife or family in his life, not to speak of his loss of heaven.

Miss Balfour spoke tellingly and well on behalf of the wife and family. The mental suffering, the shame and humiliation they were subjected to, more than counter-balanced the mental sufferings of the drunkard. They were often the victims of abuse and violence at the hands of him who should be their guardian and protector. She spoke well when alluding to the loss of home comforts, etc. She also alluded to the injury to humanity resulting from the offering of times insane or delirious of the drunkard.

Miss J. H. Haigh read a well-written address full of well considered thoughts, in support of Mr. Timmins' side of the question. We may give it a space in our columns in the near future. It merits publication.

The other persons who supported the drunkard in his sufferings were W. N. Mitchell, Wm. Seals, Norman Bellamy, James Simington, the Rev. Mr. Robinson and Robt. Baird.

Miss Balfour's supporters were C. D. J. Christie, Mary Winn, Evan Wilson, Enoch Clippitt, Jos. C. A. Potvin, Geo. Sharpe and Mrs. Barber.

Select Councillor Nelson, assisted by Miss Annie McBride and Mrs. Robt. Baird acted as judges of the debate and unanimously gave judgment in favor of the greater sufferings of the wife and family.

This manner of entertaining and instructing the members is a new departure; but if we may judge from the marked attention of the listeners and the enthusiasm manifested it promises to be a great success. It was pleasing to notice the younger members, notably Jim Simington and Norman Bellamy, take an interest in the debate. Their maiden speeches, though not as deep as might be expected from a Pitt or a Fox, were creditable to them.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., the regular weekly meeting of this progressive temperance organization was held in the council chamber, Russell hall, Select Councillor Nelson in the chair. The attendance of members was not as large as usual although the meeting did not suffer from lack of interest or enthusiasm.

Much general and routine business was transacted. It was proposed to hold a literary and musical entertainment this fall, the programme to consist entirely of the local talent of the order or the friends of the cause of Temperance. The Select Councillor is writing a short drama, for appointed characters, which will form part of the entertainment.

The meeting concluded with the following programme:—Organ solo, "The Tipping Waves," Mrs. Geo. Barber; recitation, "Speechless," Miss Haigh; organ solo, "The Tempest," Jas. Simington; reading, "Letting the old cat die," W. J. Nelson; instrumental, Miss Joannie McCarter; recitation, "Little Gabe," W. J. Nelson; chorus, "In silence we slumber," The Glee Club.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing is almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Role Druggist.

HILLS OF CORPSES.

THERE IS CHOLERA IN THE SULTAN'S HOLY WELL.

The horrible Plague Spot at Mecca which spreads contagion all over the civilized world and is now the seat of a fresh outbreak.

Cholera appears in this country this summer, or, in fact, in any portion of Europe, the civilized world will have the Sultan of Turkey to thank for the scourge. The Holy Well of Zem-Zem, in Mecca, is the fountain-head of cholera. From this vile polluted well come the germs which the pilgrims and religious fanatics carry away with them and spread over the earth.

The powers of Europe have demanded that the barbarian monarch of Turkey put an end to these religious pilgrimages and cleanse the aged well of Zem-Zem. But the mere suggestion of this very reasonable, sanitary measure has raised such a howl from the holy men and prophets of Mahomet who conduct the pilgrimages and preserve all the traditions and filth of the holy well, that the Sultan dares not interfere with them. It was here at Mecca that the holy men wrought up the pilgrims to such a pitch of religious frenzy that they attacked and killed the foreign Consul. And the first move towards purifying the ancient well is expected to result in the massacre of every foreign resident.

CHOLERA IN MECCA NOW.

In view of these things, the possibility of another outbreak of cholera, whether it comes this summer or next, threatens the entire civilized world. Mecca is a busy city, near the Red Sea, and a not inconsiderable percentage of the traffic of the world brushes past it. Fleets from all nations pass through the Suez Canal. Hardly a more terrible place could have been found for the seeds of disease to ripen. The danger is particularly great because in June 4 the pilgrims who worship Mahomet began to pour in. Maddened by religious enthusiasm, by fanatical hopes, they sought, regardless of law and regulation, to kiss the sacred black stone that lies in the Kaaba. For eleven days they remained in the city. Cholera has spread from Mecca hence, but not seriously, and not sufficiently to occasion any alarm. This has been because, when the pilgrims have arrived at Mecca hitherto, the city has been quite free from disease. But Mecca is now in the throes of cholera. As the number of pilgrims this year will not be far from 100,000, the possibilities of its spread are terrifying.

On June 15 the pilgrims began to scatter to India, to Africa, to Persia and to every province of Turkey. Many of them will return home in transports, herded together like swine. These transports, owned in the main by kings of commerce who expect a fat interest rate, will, as soon as they have delivered their human freight, slip away to other ports in search of fresh cargoes. In this the great danger of the transmission of cholera lies. The pilgrims are prone to believe that the transports will be properly fumigated. Nor, save in a single instance, have preparations been made for a proper quarantine at the ports in which the travel-stained and dirty Mussulmans will arrive.

PRECAUTIONS IN ALGERIA.

That single instance is Algeria, on the boundaries of which all previous outbreaks of cholera have been stamped out, and for preventing its coming. The French colonial Government in Algeria has been diligently examining pilgrims and has allowed only those to embark who have been given certificates, and each pilgrim who started was obliged to deposit with the authorities 1,000 francs as a guarantee fund to be used for the support of his family in case anything should happen to him. The effect of the measure is shown in the fact that only 299 Algerian Mussulmans have started on the present pilgrimage, as against fully five times that number in 1893.

But French Algeria, unfortunately, is only an infinitesimal link in the great pilgrimage. Among the hordes of adorers at the shrine of Mahomet there is no law of quarantine prevailing, no sanitary measures have been taken; no precautions have even been thought of. That the menace is not exaggerated can be seen from the spread of cholera in Mecca in 1893. Cholera did not exist there that year before the pilgrims arrived. This summer, however, before even a single pilgrim appeared cholera raged to a frightful extent. But nevertheless, in 1893, the estimated mortality was 40,000 out of a total of 100,000, this number not including those who died aboard the transport ships or in the caravans on the march. The total mortality will

NEVER BE TOLD.

To the Mahometan all this danger is as nothing. If he succeeds in arriving at Mecca and kissing the stone that to him is the centre of the world, he becomes a *Hajji*, and is hailed by those who have not had his good fortune as a most upright, a most holy, a most distinguished man. If he dies, it matters not he has done his duty to Mahomet and his future is assured. Despite the rapid Christianizing of the Ottoman Empire and the spread of European civilization from the East, quite as many prostrate themselves before Mahomet's grave as did half a century ago.

A clever French statistician has estimated that the average mortality in a pilgrimage is 20 per cent, even when there is no plague. When cholera strikes, the death average rises to fully 50 per cent. Little news of these horrors leaks out to the civilized world, for the reason that few Europeans penetrate into Mecca at these times. Only three Frenchmen, five Englishmen and one Italian have made the trip. The French men were Charles Hubert, Leon Roche and Countess de Montebello. Hubert was assassinated within the gates of Mecca. The Englishmen were Joseph Pitts, of Exeter, who saw the ceremony in 1678; Burckhardt, the Oriental traveller, who witnessed it in 1814; Richard Burton, of the Bombay Army, in 1853; Dr. Bicknell, in 1862, and a head of a steamship officer, in 1880. The Italian made his trip in 1893.

The reason so few have seen these ceremonies is said that it is necessary to visit them in the most absolute disguise, as unbelievers being permitted within the sacred boundaries, and the man who goes within at these times takes his life in his hands, for the infidel discovered at Mecca during the sacred days is killed without hesitation.

"HILLS OF CORPSES."

The horrors of the cholera that in 1893 attacked Mecca and its seaport, Djeddah (Jidda), for Mecca is really an inland town, are difficult to picture. Dr. Le Grand, who was in the region at that time, states that the country was covered with "hills of corpses," and that "unless you looked up you would see corpses on every hand." Graves 80 feet long, 50 feet wide and 17 feet deep were dug, and the bodies were thrown into them without ceremony. One of these graves would be filled in half a day. Sufficient burial officers could not be found, and the Turkish Government recruited 1,600 Soudanese purely for burying. This corps did not prove effective, for within a week half of its number was taken down with the scourge.

Of a terrible and a strange picturesqueness were some of the details. The Ottoman officers only put up the bodies of the dead, and, to their everlasting shame, at auction, the sale giving the privilege of rifling the garments, the only stipulation being that the corpses should be buried close to the city walls and buried. The pirates of the desert paid goodly sums for the privileges granted when it is considered that before the bodies were taken out for auctioning the crafty officers stripped them of their most important valuables. They were taken to the city walls and buried in a commercial condition attached. "As they are," which means, "without examination."

THE POWERS CO-OPERATE.

On the authority of Dr. Proust, former Inspector-General of the Sanitary Service of France, the dangers at Mecca cannot be overestimated. In a recent interview he referred to the fact that a year ago, in the international health conference held between the European powers, which was presided over by President Casimir-Pier, and called to order in Paris, all the principalities of Europe agreed to co-operate in taking the most stringent measures to shut out the scourges which might come from the Orient. England and Turkey were among the most ardent of the powers in promising to do the very best to prevent European plagues. But now that the danger is approaching, it cannot be found that either the Ottoman Empire or Britain is making preparations to interpose the slightest obstacle in its path.

With full force do these facts present themselves when it is considered that at least 75 per cent. of the pilgrims, of 75,000 of them were transported by English or Turkish agencies. Out of the 100,000 it is estimated that 15,000 came from India, 6,000 from Egypt, 9,000 from Persia, 12,000 from Java (Malaya), 16,000 from the Ottoman Empire, including Syria and Arabia; 22,000 from the district immediately surrounding Mecca and 6,000 from the northern states of Africa.

The Persians, or the most of them, embarked from ports on the Persian Gulf. These are the Javanese Malays, as well as the British subjects of India, amounting altogether to nearly 40,000 would naturally find their way to Mecca in English bottoms. The Egyptians, the North African pilgrims and the Central Asian and the British would likewise naturally carry. Over 40,000 of its own subjects the Ottoman Empire would have complete hygienic control.

KISSING THE BLACK STONE.

When the pilgrim enters upon the last stage of his journey he prostrates himself in prayer and assumes the pilgrim's garment (the *Ithram*), two seamless wraps, one thrown loosely over one shoulder, the other gathered about the waist. He is not allowed by the ancient ritual through all the ensuing for night to cut his hair or anoint his head. He lifts his hands heavenward and cries: "Oh, God, I purpose making this pilgrimage. May the service be easy for me. Accept it from me."

As he goes on his journey he sings the song of the pilgrim, known as the *Talbees*, which commences with the cry "Labbaik!" Upon reaching Mecca he bathes, and then, going to the temple, kisses the famous black stone. Then he runs around the edifice seven times, three times hurriedly and four times with measured step, at each round touching the stone. Then he runs to the top of the little mountain Safa, and, turning towards the temple at a distance, he cries: "Surely God hath aided His servant, the Prophet, and hath put to flight the armies of the infidel with His own power." The pilgrim then returns to the top of the mountain of Safa, he must run to the summit of Mount Marwah. This is a task for even the youngest and most zealous devotees. The last ceremony is kissing the black stone and the throwing of pebbles "at the devil."

Barckhardt, the traveller speaks thus of the Kaaba and the black stone: "The Kaaba is an oblong, massive structure, 18 paces in length, 14 in breadth and from 35 to 40 feet in height. It is constructed of the gray Meccan stone, in large blocks of different sizes joined together in a very rough manner and with bad cement. At the northeast corner of the Kaaba, near the door, is the famous 'black stone'; it forms a part of the sharp angle of the building at four or five feet above the ground. It is an irregular cube of about seven inches in diameter, with an undulating surface, composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different sizes and shapes, well joined together with a small quantity of cement and perfectly smooth. It looks as if the whole had been broken into many pieces by a violent blow, and then united again. It is very difficult to determine accurately the quality of this stone, which has been worn by the million of touches and kisses it has received. It appeared to me like a lava, containing several small, extraneous particles of a whitish and of a yellowish substance. Its color is now of a deep reddish brown approaching to black. Both the border and the stone itself are encircled by a silver band, broader below than above. The lower part of the border is studded with silver nails."

An Insane Mother.

A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says:—Mrs. Elizabeth Wildgrub, of Lake Bay, made a desperate attempt on Thursday night to murder her two daughters, aged seven and ten years respectively. Hubert the children were sleeping the mother went to their bedside and attacked them with a hatchet, cutting and hacking them with a strength of insanity. The children struggled for their lives and succeeded in escaping out of doors, and with nothing but their night clothes to cover them they sought refuge at the house of a neighbor a mile away. Mrs. Wildgrub will be sent to an insane asylum.

Requiescat in Pace.

Over the grave of the cannibal king They inscribed with trenchant pen This epitaph—Write me as one Who loved his fellow men.

HEALTH.

Health in Our Homes.

Those who are responsible for homes cannot be too careful of the health of their inmates, writes a correspondent. Some homes that I know of are positively dangerous. Built on low, swampy land shut in by trees and hedges, everything is damp and chill about them. Fungous growths flourish on the roof and sides of the house, and in the cellar. In one house that I have in mind six children died one winter of diphtheria, every year one of the family has a fever of typhoid nature, and common colds are as prevalent as storms. In some houses drain pipes are allowed to leak in the basement. Stagnant water from the sewers, and the dampness coming in slowly through the wall, act in concert to destroy the lives of our children. The only approach to a sanitary condition that I know of is to put on the danger until it is too late. Frequent examinations of vaults and cellars will usually cause these lurking dangers to be abolished.

Sometimes the walls of rooms are themselves disease breeders. Even when the paper itself is free from poison, the paste with which it is put on affords an excellent home for the minute organisms which produce certain diseases. Often the danger is multiplied by paper being repeatedly laid on, and the danger of the paste is increased. This should never be done. When new paper is to be put on the old should be torn off and the walls neatly cleaned with soap or ammonia and water. But the best wall is the old plaster wall, kalsomined, or whitewashed. The danger of our fashionable homes, and the danger that they were by the careful housewife, could happily be revived.

Why is the sunshine so utterly excluded from so many homes? Look at the fashionable window of to-day. First, the shade close to the glass, then the long rich hangings of lace again and still richer ones of plush or satin; while, as if to make sure that no ray of light shall penetrate, the silken half shades strung on wires across the lower panes are added, making the window as useless and inaccessible as possible. To all this barring out of light, fashion adds the edict that it is bad form to stand or sit close to a window. We might as well go back to the high, narrow port-holes of our ancestors at once. They would be less ornamental, perhaps, but quite as useful. In the olden times, the windows of the house among the hills, the windows of the sitting room and parlor are swathed and smothered in drapery, making beautiful, well-furnished dungeons, it may be, but not healthful, cheerful rooms to live in.

It is unnecessary, I suppose, to be elegant in the drawing room, or else (terrible alternative) be unfashionable; but in living room and chamber and nursery, one can dare to be bright, pleasant and healthy, even at the risk of offending Mrs. Grundy. Banish everything that is in the shade, or the influence of both the linen shades, or the upholstered furniture, or the drapery, let it be of the lightest color and fabric—cotton, linen, lace or scrim,—something that may easily be washed or renewed.

Children need the sunshine as well as plants, and its subtle tonic has a wonderful curative influence upon both the physical and mental ailments. It pierces into the secret corners, deodorizes foul places, kills disease germs, and brings life, health and joy to its beams. Our broad, low windows should not be designed merely for the display of the upholsterer's art, but for the great object of the lovely, dancing sunlight as well.

Why We Are Healthy.

We are constantly told by those who have discovered that the origin of almost some diseases lies within the boundaries of the germ theory, that we are in constant danger from attacks of these disorders. There is hardly one of us, we are assured, but could furnish from the lining membrane of his own mouth and nose sufficient germs to create a fair-sized epidemic of diphtheria or pneumonia.

Indeed, so generally diffused are such germs, that it might seem almost hopeless to contend with them except by transforming oneself into a walking repository for antiseptics of all kinds.

These statements, undoubtedly sound alarming, yet we need not be greatly disturbed by them, although they are in every respect true. By recent investigations, the "whole theory of the development and growth of germ diseases may be said to have been changed, but the theory that in their treatment it is necessary to introduce into the system some agent directly antagonistic to the germ in question, has been entirely superseded by the later one, that the normally healthy body is itself one of the best known destroyers of all classes of germs.

In this fact is contained the answer to those who ask how it is possible to escape infection with such opportunities for it all about us. The blood of all animals contains a substance which is as deadly a poison to the disease germ as strychnine is to a human being.

This substance is not always present in animals to the same extent; or, rather, and this is perhaps the better way of expressing it,—the substance does not exist in the same power of antagonism toward the same disease in different animals. In this way is explained the ability of some animals to take a disease with which it is impossible to inoculate a human being, and vice versa. The horse can stand an amount of diphtheria poison which would probably prove fatal to a man.

More important still, is the fact that this substance is manufactured by the blood itself, and varies in amount and power in direct proportion to the quantity and richness of the blood.

As we know, the blood is susceptible to many changes. It is when the vitality has been lowered from any cause, that the germs which are lurking about us get a foothold, and begin their deadly work. The lesson is obvious. To secure ourselves against infection, we must keep in good condition.

Food for the Sick.

The valuable information which follows was gathered from Mrs. Rorer, the foremost of American teachers of cooking, and is given so far as possible in her own words. The importance of diet in cases of sickness is best shown by the fact that all the physicians in the world would not save a patient who had typhoid if the nurse should give solid food. One of the first things for a nurse to do is to acquaint herself with

the feeding of her patient and a physician's directions in regard to diet should always be followed with the strictest fidelity; a failure in obedience often brings on a fatal relapse. Feeding the well and the sick are two very different things. I myself am thoroughly opposed to home nursing; patients are so often killed by kindness. The trained nurse should be in the room and the mother out of it. A patient cannot understand the prescriptions of a doctor in many cases and so persuades some member of the family to give him this or that which the physician has forbidden.

A spoonful of improper food or the indulgence of some whim has too often proved fatal. But whether or not one has a trained nurse one can help the doctor through a spell of sickness by remembering this little sentence: In all diseases first find out what part of the body is affected by the disease. If the trouble is an acute one, give the patient rest from the exertion of food. If chronic, exercise. For example, in case of scarlet fever when the kidneys and skin are affected, give those two parts absolute rest and the patient will recover before you know it almost. I have had 182 cases of scarlet fever and never dreaded one so long as the nurse was in the room to follow directions about the patient's diet and the mother was out of the room.

In cases of consumption give foods that will cause the lungs to exercise, such as pure milk taken with the meals when it can be digested.

In pneumonia give the lungs a rest and let the patient have beef tea and milk. In gut drink quantities of pure water, two or three quarts a day, and cut out the solid meat, eggs and potatoes. Do not drink tea or coffee or take any stimulants; eat lemon or oranges.

For rheumatism patients I recommend green vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, asparagus, green peas and beans.

Corpulence.

Corpulence may be the result of natural causes or of disease.

Obesity, pure and simple, is probably dependent upon the fact that food is digested in greater quantity than is required to supply the demands made by the various offices of the body, especially that of respiration.

In many cases corpulence seems to owe its origin to some structural peculiarity of the body, which is handed down through generations, much as a tendency to certain diseases is transmitted.

Of the immediate cause of obesity, none is more singular than an acute attack of illness. Surgical injuries and chronic diseases of such a nature as to render confinement useful without injuring the constitution, act in a very similar way.

Deficiency of sunlight often has a like effect. Persons who are inclined to become corpulent during labors underground, or at night are often brought back to their normal weight and health by working in the sunlight.

The taking of large quantities of liquid of any description is, of course, an aggravation to a tendency toward obesity. If the liquid be fatty, as in the case of milk, or if it be a mixture of alcohol and sugar, such as is found in beer and sweet wines, it becomes especially detrimental.

The time-honored method of treating corpulence is by regulating the diet, although it is doubtful just how much dependence should be placed upon this method. It is evident that all corpulent articles of food should be abstained from as far as possible. Sugar and starchy products are also to be avoided.

The quality of the food is of greater importance than is quantity. Liquids should be taken at the end and not at the beginning of the meal, and in small amounts.

By far the most remedial form of treatment is to be found in increased exercise. This should be taken in the open air, and should be such that all the muscles are fully employed. But it should not exhaust the strength. Every otherwise imperfect of digestion will be the result. Especial attention should be paid to the exercise of the lungs.

Medicine must be looked upon as of secondary importance.

Obesity, which is due to disease, calls for treatment at the hands of an experienced doctor.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Slander is the solace of malignity.—Joubert.

By searching the old learn the new.—Japanese.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

The sea drinks the air and the sun the sea.—Anacreon.

The truest self-respect is not to think of self.—Becher.

Unrestrained haste is the direct road to error.—Moliere.

Wear weeps but once; cheap always weeps.—Hindoo.

Habit is too arbitrary a master for my liking.—Lavater.

Sin is a basilisk whose eyes are full of venom.—Quarles.

Soft is the music that would charm forever.—Wordsworth.

Most powerful is he who has himself in his own power.—Seneca.

When the heart speaks, glory itself is an illusion.—Napoleon.

There is even a happiness that makes the heart afraid.—Hood.

He that hath not a smiling face should not open a shop.—Chinese.

The first and last thing required of genius is the love of truth.—Goethe.

He who would pry behind the scenes oft sees a counterfeit.—Dryden.

Genuine simplicity of heart is a healing and cementing principle.—Burke.

I quit the country unwillingly because I must part from myself.—Joubert.

Disease generally begins the equality which death completes.—Johnson.

All sensuality is one, though it takes many forms; all purity is one.—Thoreau.

Opportunity, sooner or later, comes to all who work and wish.—Lord Stanley.

Love yourself, and in that love not considered leave your honor.—Shakespeare.

The secret pleasure of a generous act is the greatest of all.—Dryden.

Heaven will be inherited by every man who has heaven in his soul.—Becher.

The more honestly a man has, the less he affects the airs of a saint.—Lavater.

The most amiable people are those who least wound the self-love of others.—Bryce.

WAR ON GRASSHOPPERS.

MACHINES AND MICROBES USED TO EXTERMINATE THEM.

A New Contrivance in Minnesota that Kills Hundreds of Millions of the Pest Daily, but Crops Still Threatened by Incalculable Herds.

Farmers through Minnesota, and indeed the entire Northwest, are watching with great interest the progress of the war waged by Prof. Otto Luggar, State Entomologist of Minnesota, against two species of grasshoppers which are becoming uncomfortably numerous in certain sections of the State. There is every reason for them to manifest the deepest concern as to the outcome of the contest, for upon the failures or success of the efforts of the State's official bug slayer to exterminate the pests depends the making or marring of the fortunes of many, and in a measure the prosperity of the agricultural and stock-raising region of the Northwest. The two species causing alarm are the White Mountain or migratory and the California hoppers. The latter are the larger species, but they are not so formidable as the other, as they do not multiply so rapidly. The migratory hoppers are very prolific creatures, and furthermore are exceedingly hardy, thriving apparently as well on the toughest weeds as upon tender grasses.

At present the authorized executioner of bugs has a decided advantage over his miniature foes, though the latter outnumber him by

COUNTLESS MILLIONS, for they have no means of defence except their little hop, while he the "hopper-dozer." This is an exceedingly ingenious contrivance, designed especially for war on the grasshoppers. In appearance it conveys suggestion of a lawn mower, a cat-tugged railroad, and a big tin dustpan.

The last is suggested by the body of the dozer, which is a trough of tin or sheetiron, eight feet long, two feet wide, and eight inches deep. It is mounted on wheels at either end, and has along the front edge a wide fringe of tin, the front edge of which reaches within about three inches of the ground. It is propelled from behind with a double handle like that of a lawn mower, and between the handle and the main body rises a wall of white canvas. This wall may be extended by side wings, slanted forward, to head off any of the more wary hoppers who may direct their brief hops away from the rear wall and toward life and liberty.

There is nothing formidable to the hopper in the canvas wall in itself. The small insect must thrust his head against it all day and suffer no harm. It is on the rebound from the wall that the hopper gets the full benefit of the dozer by falling back into the sheet iron trough. This is kept about half full of a cheap grade of coal oil, a drop of which is certain death to the insect pest. The hoppers, therefore, become immersed in the fluid die almost instantly, while those that succeed in hopping out, after being besmeared with the fluid, are soon overtaken by

SYMPTOMS OF PARALYSIS, and later die from their inability to move about in quest of food.

The growth of the grasshopper pest in Minnesota has been gradual during the last three years. The first season they were noticed in the Red River Valley and the Pine and Chicago counties, where they are now the most numerous. They were very few in number and caused no alarm. They planted their eggs and the next season there were more of them. This season there are countless millions, and in the sections in which they have been bred they threaten the absolute destruction of the crops unless they reach their full growth. They are now little more than half an inch in length, and it will be four weeks or more before they have attained their growth and are able to fly. Within that time the campaign of the entomologist must be completed.

In the sections mentioned there are now 400 hopper-dozers at work. Each machine catches an average of about two and a half bushels a day, and the hoppers run about 80,000 to the bushel. It is estimated that the hoppers carried off in the machines number not more than one fifth of the entire number destroyed. The balance hop out to die later. This will be seen that about 400,000 hoppers daily fall victims to the 400 hopper-dozers. More machines are being built, and the State officials are encouraging the farmers to carry on the fight with energy by promising to reimburse them for any expense they may incur. It is hoped by Prof. Luggar that the pests will be so nearly exterminated this season that it will be a comparatively easy matter to complete the work next summer by making an early start.

The Bible and Big Sleeves

"Thus saith the Lord: Woe to the women who sew pillows on all armholes." Ezekiel, xiii, 18.

A Sure Sign.

Mrs. Wayupp—That new servant girl is going to get married very soon.

Mr. Wayupp—Why? Why do you think so?

Mrs. Wayupp—She's too good to last.

The devil loves nothing better than the intolerance of reformers, and directs not in so much as their charity and patience.

—Lowell.

The characteristic of Chaucer is intensity; of Spenser, romanticism; of Milton, elevation; of Shakespeare, everything.

—Hazlitt.

ANTICOSTI AS A GAME PRESERVE.

Natural Advantages of the Big Island at the Mouth of the St. Lawrence.

If Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, shall be purchased for a game preserve, as reported, it will be one of the largest private preserves on this continent. The island was conceded to the Sieur de Joliet in 1680 and since that time it has had many owners, none of whom has found it a profitable possession. It has been frequented by trappers and fishermen for many generations. The fisheries of salmon, hair seal, mackerel, and cod are extremely valuable, and early in the present century it was regarded as a good station for shore whale fisheries. French Canadian fishermen and their families take possession of the coast in summer and remain there for three or four months fishing and curing their fish. At the first sign of cold weather they are up and off, and their villages melt away until the following summer.

The white inhabitants of the island are the light-house tenders and a few trappers. The Canadian Government has long had depots of provisions on the island for supply of the coast, and the island is a very dangerous. There are only two good harbors, and shipwrecks are frequent. Each station of provisions used to be furnished for the winter with sixteen barrels of flour, eight barrels of salt pork, and eight barrels of rice. The island was needed to support the man in charge. Boards nailed to trees on the coast informed mariners where provisions were to be found and gave instructions as to the

NAVIGATION OF THE WATERS.

Joseph Fraser made a survey of Anticosti in 1799 and reported it as 3,300 square miles. Subsequent surveys have conjectured that he meant French miles. The island was explored for the proprietor in 1803 by Alexander Morrison, who went to Anticosti with six men in August of that year and remained until November. The next year he had a house built on the island and planted wheat, oats, barley, and vegetables common in lower Canada. He found that they all grew luxuriantly and ripened. He went up Salmon River and with a net took 200 or 300 fine salmon. He found an immense number of lobsters at the mouth of that river, and he killed the sticks on the bank enough hair to load a large. A fish called the caplin was thrown ashore by the waves in immense numbers, so that the beach would be a foot deep with them. There were an excellent supply of seals and were valuable for oil and manure. The caplin still frequents the waters of the north in immense shoals, and is used as a bait for cod. Motion was preparing to "colonize" the island in 1805, when the chief proprietor, under whom he worked, died, and the colonization scheme was abandoned. Morrison found martens, silver fox, and deer on the island, besides great numbers of bears. Cattle imported from Nova Scotia thrived on Anticosti. There were myriads of water fowl both on the coast and on the lake of the interior. George McEwen, who lived fourteen months on the island gave an interesting account of it more than fifty years ago, when a pamphlet, with his report, that of Morrison, and those of several others, was published at Quebec. The colonization scheme was interesting to Canadians in a colonization scheme. The reports are full of details of the island's resources, and especially important on account of its fur and fisheries. One report declares that

THE SUMMER IS LONG

and the winter less severe than that of Quebec.

All the evidence adduced as to the desirability of Anticosti as a place of residence failed to attract colonists. The island had about 100 permanent inhabitants twenty-five years ago, and another attempt at colonization about that time was unsuccessful, so that the present population is insignificant.

A century of trapping has reduced the game of Anticosti, but bears are still abundant, and the fishing, both offshore and in the rivers and lakes, is excellent. Wild fowl are plentiful in nearly all parts of the island, and there is still much fur, mainly tamarack. The shape of the island was very curious in the Gulf of St. Lawrence used to visit Anticosti to get tamarack spars, because they were believed to be the best obtainable. The island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Anticosti is thoroughly well watered, with streams flowing from the interior. The water is called rivers, and the shape of the island is mostly flat, and there is a point here and there, and the coast is irregular. The quality of the growth to a height of five feet. In summer the island is beautifully green and luxuriant with vegetation. Antic

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Tethering Horses and Cattle.

It is often desired to tether a horse, cow or goat in the field. To keep them from wandering the rope about the bar or stake to which they are attached is important. Two methods are shown herewith. A long rope, iron hook may be pressed down into the turf, there being just curve enough in the part in the ground to keep it from pulling out, but not too much to prevent the hook from being turned about in the soil, as shown in figure 1. The hook must be long enough and stout enough so that it will not pull out through the turf. The device illustrated in figure 2 needs no explanation. The wooden staff that slips down over the iron bar, and that turns freely about it, must be of hardwood and stout enough to stand the strain upon it. The piece of plank may be bound with rope iron around the edges for added strength. Even if the rope gets wound about this it will unwind when the animal pulls upon it.

Don't Sell Good Breeding Stock for Meat.

The outlook for live stock is encouraging and more especially for animals of the meat making classes. For a long time these branches of live stock industry have languished, but now they promise to flourish like the green bay tree. Men are waking up to the fact that, notwithstanding the importance of dairying, other kinds of stock are wanted, and it will pay to keep them. It is important, therefore, in view of the good demand for meat producing animals at the present time, and of the probable continuance of the same, that every one who has good breeding females, young or old, should be careful of the disposal which he makes of them.

"Of course, there is a class of animals from which we should never breed. When meat is low, such animals are not likely to be retained for breeding. The danger that they shall be so kept only exists when meat is dear; hence, when we urge our farmers to be careful not to hastily dispose of good breeding stock at the present time, we have no reference to inferior animals. At no time should they be spared to breed from."

The temptation is very strong to sell good animals when meat is dear. The butcher does not want the inferior so much as he wants the good, and it is the good animals which he wishes to buy. It is for these that the tempting offer is made, and it is to withstand the pressure which he brings to get such animals that the farmer should be ready with a resolute No. If the best are sold at any time, improvement is impossible; therefore, except when the very strongest reasons are offered for the step, the best should not be sold.

There has been a strong tendency during recent years to cut down the size of the flocks of sheep on the part of many breeders, and naturally so. It is always so when prices fall. But sheep are likely to improve. They are almost certain to improve. Particular care should be exercised, therefore, with reference to the disposal of one's animals. In the near future this class of stock should bring fair prices, so far as we can judge by present indications.

It is somewhat surprising how high and low prices for different kinds of stock work, as it were, in cycles. For a number of years one line of produce will be low, and there is no accounting for the fact. It will then quite suddenly take a spurt upward when people are least expecting it, and the reasons are not far to seek. It is apparent for the sudden rise in price that for the sudden fall. A year ago no one had the courage to predict that beef would rise so quickly, but it has risen, and judging by the present indications, it will continue up for some time. It may be that these changes are the outcome of a decreased production caused by the continuance of low prices for a time. If so, the prices for beef are likely to continue good for some time to come, as the supply of beef can not be increased in one year as can the supply of some other products.

The mistake could be shunned by purchasers of investing in animals of inferior development because the prices which rule for the best of that particular class of stock are high. The mistake is not always considerable. When meat sells low many people will not invest in meat producing sires at all, but when meat is dear they will have sires, even though they have to take poor ones.

Keep the Lambs Growing.

The lambs should not be neglected during the summer season, even if haying and harvesting do call for most of our attention during that period. If we want to push our lambs along, it will pay us to feed them a little grain every day. At first, they do not seem inclined to eat the grain; but once they have taken to it, they can be fed alone.

In order to keep lambs growing, both they and their dams should be kept on good pasture, and they should be changed from one field to another from time to time. By good pasture we do not mean tall, luxuriant grass, for sheep do not care for it. A short, thick pasture is what they prefer and do best on.

Remember to keep a lump of rock salt always in the pastures for the sheep. Sheep will take salt regularly, and are the better for it. We have found rock salt far better and cheaper than common salt in the pastures, as it will not waste and the sheep can not take too much of it at a time.

Another important requisite is good, clean water. Foul water from a slough is the cause of many diseases in sheep, and they should not be put in a field where that is the only water of which they can avail themselves.

ANDRE'S PLANS ARE APPROVED

Swedish Aeronaut Expects to Reach North Pole in Forty-Eight Hours.

Chief Civil Engineer Andree, the distinguished Swedish aeronaut, who proposes to journey to the north pole in a balloon, has now had his plans approved by the highest scientific authority in the world, the French Academy of Science.

At a recent meeting of the academy the commission appointed to examine Mr. Andree's plans, M. Dabry, Blanchard and Faye, all with a world wide reputation as scientific experts, reported favorably on the plans submitted.

The total amount needed, 130,000 crowns,



SOLOMON AUGUST ANDREE.

[The Swedish aeronaut who expects to reach the north pole in a balloon.]

has already been subscribed by King Oscar, of Sweden; Baron Dickson and Dr. Alfred Noble, the Swedish member of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Andree is a skillful engineer and one of the chiefs of the Royal Swedish Bureau of Patents. He is one of the most experienced aeronauts of Europe, and has already, by his successful aerial journeys, gained a world wide reputation.

The balloon Mr. Andree will use on his polar journey will be steered by sails, and the distance from the earth will be regulated by drag lines. With a favorable wind the north pole will be reached from the Norwegian coast in less than forty-eight hours, and the return will be by Behring Straits. Photographs of the coast as the balloon passes over it will be taken, and Mr. Andree will be accompanied by a scientific expert.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

More Than Fifteen Thousand Persons Out in New York—Riotings and Bloodshed.

A despatch from New York, says:—The long-expected strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors is on in earnest. More than 16,000 persons engaged in the making of coats of all kinds are out in obedience to the order given by the General Executive Board. The strike, it is claimed by the workers, was caused by eighty contractors locking out nearly 1,900 workmen, and also by the failure of the contractors to live up to the agreement made with the brotherhood last fall when a general strike against the task system was brought to a successful end by the union. Of the 16,000 men and women on strike, 8,000 are in this city, 6,000 in Brooklyn and Brownsville, 1,200 in Newark, and 900 Lithuanian tailors in this city East New York. A Settlement Committee is in session continually, prepared to settle with any contractors who desire to sign the agreement. Mr. Schoenfeld said that tailors' strikes would also take place in Chicago, Baltimore, and Boston. He would not be contented on the same lines as the one in progress here.

There was rioting attended with bloodshed on Monday in the Hebrew colony on Sigel street, Brooklyn, E.D., caused by some of the striking tailors attempting to prevent non-union men from working. The first trouble was at the shop at No. 54 Sigel street, kept by the firm of Kaufman and Cohen. One hundred and seventy-three tailors went out early this morning, and when a few non-union men applied for work they were pushed away. Some of the non-union men were beaten when they insisted on trying to enter the shop, and as they ran away, one or two of them bleeding, an alarming report spread that many persons were killed. The police reserves of the Sixth precinct charged the strikers. Some of the strikers were hurt in the sharp skirmish, but were taken away by other strikers. During the riot a number of shops were fired by rioters, but as far as is known no one was seriously hurt. Fifteen minutes after the departure of the Police thirty strikers who went out from the shop of S. Challa, at No. 91 Ewen street, aided by many other strikers, began an attack on Challa's shop and a few non-union workers. They were wrecking the place when the police reserves ran to the scene and scattered the crowd. Dozens of the strikers and their friends were seen with hands and heads bound up, evidently from being clubbed.

How to Fire a Pistol. It is a peculiar fact that very few men, even accomplished shots, know how a revolver ought to be handled. Nearly all are taught to handle a revolver as if it were a rifle—that is, by bringing the object aimed at and the fore and hind sight into a line. This is all well enough for shooting gallery practice, but should never be followed in the field. When training troops to use the revolver they are taught, in aiming, never to look at the weapon at all, but to keep their eyes on the object to be struck. In quick firing, and especially in shooting from horseback, much better results are obtainable in this way.

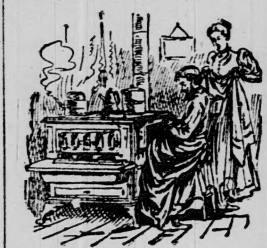
The G. T. R. docks at Point Edward are in a dilapidated condition.

IS PARALYSIS CURABLE?

MR. GEORGE LITTLE, OF ESSER COUNTY, SAYS IT IS.

He cites His Own Terrible Experience to Prove the Truth of His Assertion—Suffered for Over Two Years—Both Himself and Family Thought That Only Death Could End His Sufferings—Again Enjoying the Blessing of Sound Health From the Esser Free Press.

Life is truly a burden to those not blessed with a full measure of health and strength, but when a strong man is brought to the verge of almost utter helplessness, when doctors fail, and there is apparently nothing left to do but wait the dread summons that comes but once to all, the case assumes an aspect of extreme sadness. In such a condition as this did Mr. George Little, of the township of Colchester North, find himself, and recently the Free Press, hearing incidentally that he had recovered health and strength, a reporter was sent to investigate. When seen, Mr. Little expressed a willingness to state the nature of his case, and his story is as follows:—



"HAD TO SIT WITH FEET IN A HOT OVEN."

Some four years ago Mr. Little suffered from a severe attack of la grippe which left his lower limbs partially paralyzed. He called in one of the best known physicians of Esser county, who appeared to do all that lay in his power for the relief of Mr. Little, but to no avail. For two and a half years he suffered the most intense pain and was confined to his bed for the greater part of the time. The doctor was puzzled with his case and as he seemed to obtain no relief, he changed doctors for a period. The second doctor did no better than the other, and Mr. Little returned to the one he had first called in. Finally, despairing of ever obtaining relief, he told the physician that he did not see any further use of taking his medicines, and believed he should die if he did not obtain relief in a short time. He had wasted away a little more than a mere skeleton, and was an object of pity to his neighbors, and felt himself a burden to his family. His wife and family had given up hope, and his neighbors, all thought it was merely a question of time when Mr. Little's death would relieve his suffering. His limbs were partially paralyzed he could use them sufficient to hobble about the house and door yard, but if he undertook to walk to the stable he would be confined to his bed for a week after. His limbs grew numb and cold. During the hottest summer days he was obliged to sit with his feet and legs in a hot oven, wrapped in flannels and hot cloths until the skin would come off in scales. Mr. Little believed that his physician was doing all that could be done, and has nothing but kindly feelings for the treatment he received at his hands but he is certain that the doctor had no hope of his recovery. He had tried an advertisement in a newspaper, taking in all seven gallons of it, but failed to obtain relief. After suffering for two and a half years, Mr. Little, in the summer of 1893, read of a case similar to his in a paper, which he had not been able to do for over two years. He continued taking Pink Pills a while longer, when he was fully recovered and was able to do any of the hardest work on his farm, and in the winter time worked almost steadily at saw-logging and wood-chopping. During the past fall, he says, he was frequently caught out in heavy rain storms when away from home, but he had so far recovered that his exposures have not brought any bad results. During the winter he had a cold, but he was well when he was hauling wood to Windsor, a distance of fifteen miles. He looks at present as if he had hardly seen a sick day in his life time.

Mr. Little feels deeply grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claims that his complete recovery is entirely due to the use of the pills. He gives his testimony for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted. Mr. Little's wife, who was present at the interview, corroborated Mr. Little's testimony and believes he owes his entire recovery to the use of Pink Pills. The entire family look upon the husband and father as one rescued from the grave by the timely use of Pink Pills.

On inquiry among Mr. Little's neighbors, we find that he is a man of undoubted veracity. He has lived in Esser county all his lifetime, and on his present farm in Colchester North, about four years. He is the superintendent of the Edgar Mills Sunday school, and his case is too well known in that district to be disputed. His neighbors looked upon his cure as a most miraculous one, his death having been expected among them for many months before he began the use of Pink Pills.

His Golden Wedding. Dibbins—Coming around to my golden wedding next week? Brokins (indignantly)—Your golden wedding? Why, man, you're not 35. Dibbins—No; but I've bagged an heir-ess.

How to make the new dress: Take the material for two skirts and a blouse, then take the material for one sleeve and make the skirt.

What a Word Will Do. Byron reminds us that a word is enough to rouse mankind to mutual slaughter. Yes, there is power in a word—Marathon, for instance, Waterloo, Gettysburg, Appomattox. Great battles these, but what a great battle is going on in many a sick and suffering body. In your, perhaps, take courage. You can win. Call to your aid Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts powerfully upon the liver, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities; cures all humors from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Tettersores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood. Great Eczema rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially potent in curing Tetter, Eczema, Kringel, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings" and Enlarged Glands.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure permanently constipation, biliousness, sick headache and indigestion.

Paper Telegraph Poles.

The latest novelty in the paper world is a telegraph pole made of that very useful material. These poles are composed of paper pulp, in which borax, tallow and other ingredients are mixed. This is cast in a mold in such a manner as to give it a hollow centre throughout its entire length, with a close fitting cap tarred on the top. These poles are said to be lighter and stronger than similar sized poles of wood, and to be unaffected by sun, rain or dampness.

Football Championship for 1895.

The knowing ones are speculating on the football possibilities of the season. Ottawa is not likely to retain the honors of the championship, as Queen's will put in a team sure to smash all records. It is often the case that very slight causes will lose a victory. It is stated that a painful corn made useless one of the best American players. It follows that no team can hope to win this year that neglects to supply its members with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns.

A—"I hear that your friend X. has gone to South America." B—"No; his physician's advice." B—"No; his lawyer's."

Don't Drag Your Feet.

Many men do because the nerve centres weakened by the long continued use of tobacco, become so affected that they are weak, tired, listless, etc. All this can be easily overcome if the tobacco user wants to quit and gain in health, nerve power, and enjoy vigorous and happy life. Take No To Bac. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Scientific Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

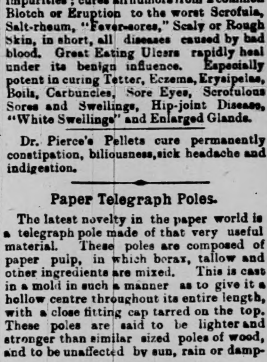
Last month 2,015 cars of live stock passed through St. Thomas.

Have You the Toothache?

How exasperating, how depressing this malady is and how quickly and easily cured if you use Nerveine. One minute is the time required to obtain complete relief. NERVEINE or Nerve Pain Cure.

CANADA'S GREATEST STORE.

Bigger than any other, better than any other, with over five acres of selling space and over a thousand employees. Think what that means—2 whole town under one roof, and every class of merchandise that goes well together. It sells Groceries as well as Dry Goods, Bicycles as well as Shoes, Furniture as well as Housefurnishings. Easier to tell what isn't here than what is. We buy in the biggest markets, sell on the closest margins and do a business aggregating millions of dollars every year. We have thousands of customers in small towns, and villages all over Canada, who appreciate the advantages of



SHOPPING BY MAIL. Wherever you are, the facilities of the store are at your service. Bright clerks do your shopping for you as carefully and as satisfactorily as though you stood at the counter in person. All orders are filled the same day as received. Requests for samples and inquiries regarding goods receive the same careful attention. Our notion of a store is a store to draw the trade of the country; a store to be chosen all over the country, because it serves its customers near and far so well.

No Branch Stores. Main Entrance, 190 Yonge-st.

T. EATON CO.

Yonge St., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 200 Queen Street West, Grand 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF White Lead, Colors, Glass, Varnishes, Oils, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs MONTREAL.

BEST VARNISHES For Carriage Work Manufactured by McCaskill, Dougall & Co., Montreal SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE Thoroughly Equipped Residential School For Boys and Young Men.

MATRIULATION, MANUAL TRAINING, TEACHERS' COURSES. RE-OPENING SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1895. Principal—J. L. BATES, B.A., Ph.D., Woodstock, Ont.

\$500,000. PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Real Estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements made for Church Loans. Write for Circular. Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddie, Bank of Toronto Office, Church Street, Toronto.

FIRST AND FOREMOST CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR TORONTO SEPT. 2nd to 14th, 1895.

The Finest and Largest Display of LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, and MANUFACTURES to be seen on the Continent.

Increased Prizes, Improved Facilities and Special Attractions, etc. A Trip to Toronto at FAIR TIME is an IDEAL HOLIDAY. There is more to SEE, more to LEARN and more to ENJOY at the GREAT TORONTO FAIR than at all other places together. EXHIBITIONS OF ALL KINDS. Entries Close August 10th. For Price Lists, Programmes, etc., Address H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

Conservatory of Music Will re-open September 8. The oldest Ladies College in Ontario. Everything first-class. Has 150 rooms. Inspiring instructors, refining atmosphere. Send for terms, etc., to the Principal, A. BURNS, S.T.D., L.L.D.

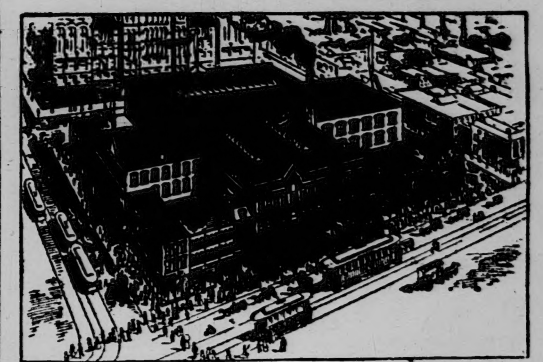
\$15.00 PER WEEK and steady employment. You work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business. Write to day: The Queen Silverware Co., Montreal.

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLIES Cotton and Woolen. Best English Card Clothing. Antilles Dyes. High grade Low wood Chaps. Write for quotations. ROBERT & CO., 14 St. Michael St., Montreal.

G. DUTHIE & SONS Slate, Sheet-Metal, Tile and Gravel Roofs. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slates, Metal Cornices, Etc. Etc. Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, Etc. supplied the trade. Telephone 1004. Adelaide & Widmer Streets TORONTO.

THE ONLY Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher now approved of by the Inspector of Government of Quebec and all fire departments authorities. It is the simplest, the best and the cheapest and is now in use in most public buildings, factories, etc. Price \$24.00 per Dozen. THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., 7-9 St. Peter St., Montreal.

CANADA'S GREATEST STORE.



SHOPPING BY MAIL. Wherever you are, the facilities of the store are at your service. Bright clerks do your shopping for you as carefully and as satisfactorily as though you stood at the counter in person. All orders are filled the same day as received. Requests for samples and inquiries regarding goods receive the same careful attention. Our notion of a store is a store to draw the trade of the country; a store to be chosen all over the country, because it serves its customers near and far so well.

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Consumption.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block,

Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—sold nonpareil measurement.

JOE PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

THE RELIEF FUND SCANDAL.

The Alberta Tribune has lashed itself into a fury over the Government expenditure in the Moose Jaw, Regina and Qu'Appelle districts last fall. This is hardly unexpected. The fact that the expenditure was made outside Alberta is sufficient ground for complaint and the oversight of the Executive in passing the Tribune has brought the invective of that great journal on the heads of Premier Haultain and his colleagues.

"What are the circumstances under which Mr. Haultain became philanthropist?"

For the Moose Jaw district we can answer Mr. Haultain never became a philanthropist.

Owing to conditions over which the settlers had no control they found themselves in straitened circumstances and petitioned their representatives for work to be paid for at a fair remuneration. The Executive took the ground that the Federal Government should provide the funds and the fact that these funds were spent just prior and during a local election is merely a coincidence. It was the spending of the people's money by the people based on twelve years' experience of the actual requirements. The Dominion Government has been petitioned annually for fireguards and water supply and had they undertaken and completed this work on their own responsibility we should certainly have commended their enterprise and interest in the settlers. Misfortunes are sometimes blessings in disguise and the misfortune that precipitated this work placed the experience of practical men at the disposal of the Government and under their direction the Moose Jaw district is thoroughly fire-guarded and has a water supply that will satisfy all demands.

The four districts that obtained grants for public works are the only ones that asked and we presume the modesty or wealth of Alberta must have overcome its selfishness for once as it is only heard from now through the Tribune.

The work was laid out and superintended by committees regardless of Mr. Haultain or anybody else. The only distinction made was between married and single men, which was proper. The number of days was fixed and each applicant apportioned his share regardless of his political leanings. Between Messrs. Haultain and Daly re the promise of the required funds it has the following: "This promise Mr. Daly now denies having made and Mr. Haultain has not a line in writing to support his statement." We might point the Tribune to the fact that business to the extent of millions is transacted daily by the sharks of commerce without the scratch of a pen. Indeed it is only after a man has become a pronounced crook that he is compelled to do business in black and white. Raised in the same fold the Tribune perhaps knows whereof it speaks and while the charge against Mr. Haultain of not getting Mr. Daly's promise in writing reflects rather heavily on its own friends the pointer will no doubt be remembered by the Executive in their future deal-

ings with the Dominion authorities. Messrs. Ross and Neff who represented the Assembly in the interview with Mr. Daly state emphatically that the gentleman did promise the required relief. Mr. Daly himself has answered by placing \$25,000 to cover a portion of the deficit this year and promised \$25,000 more next year. That is, the Territorial estimates this year are the same as last. Last year \$20,000 was voted for election purposes and \$5,000 for a bridge. These sums will not be required for these purposes this year, but will be available for the general use of the Territories. This is Mr. Daly's statement and the funds are there to corroborate it. The amount apportioned to each district has been about \$2,650, this year it will be about \$2,400. Considering the financial condition of the country that cuts are being made in all departments this is a curtailing that might be anticipated under ordinary circumstances. The charges of hoodlums, etc., made by the Tribune before the matter had been discussed by the Assembly are simply contemptible and show a personal animus that is not in the public interest. Fair criticism is the privilege of every journal. The Tribune has gone beyond this and indulged in a vituperative harangue that will not redound to its credit.

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT.

A few weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to the Franchise Act. Representative Insinger, of Saltcoats, has introduced a resolution in the Assembly that is intended to lay this matter fairly before the authorities at Ottawa. The Dominion Act of 1893 allows a voter to swear in his vote in the event of an enumerator omitting to place his name on the list. By the amendment of 1894 the voter is deprived of this privilege. There is no redress against the decision of the enumerator if for cause he fails to place the name of a voter on the list.

In thickly settled portions of the older provinces enumerators may be able to work to advantage in making up voters' lists, but an act that can be manipulated by a partisan enumerator to disfranchise men who are entitled to vote surely needs some amending.

Our North-West Territories Act was tested during the last local elections and gave good satisfaction. In the sparsely settled districts it is impossible to have lists prepared in the time allotted for the purpose. Under the Dominion Act many would be disfranchised, under the Territories Act all male British subjects over twenty-one and being residents a limited time in the Territory would be entitled to a voice in its government. We heartily endorse the action of the Assembly and hope the Dominion authorities will see fit to adopt the Territories Election Act as we believe it is the one best suited to our conditions, less expensive, beyond the reach of partisan enumerators, and a guarantee that every man who is entitled can have a vote.

A SLIGHT COMPLICATION.

The Moose Jaw School District was originally organized under the Dominion Statute and designated Moose Jaw Protestant School District No. 1. Later it was conducted as the Moose Jaw Public School and went on the public records under that name. When the present issue of debentures were drafted they were voted on as the debentures of the Moose Jaw Public School and were advertised as the Moose Jaw Protestant Public School. The purchaser wished the by-law legalized which will be done by a special act of the Assembly that is being introduced by Mr. Ross. When passed the district will be known as Moose Jaw Public School No. 1 instead of Moose Jaw Protestant Public School No. 1.

ENCOURAGING.

The debentures issued for the purpose of enlarging the school have been successfully floated. When we consider the financial stringency in all the great money centres we must congratulate the School Board on their financial success. The debentures only draw five per cent interest and the fact that they sold at a small premium is abundant proof that our credit is unimpaired that we have safely stemmed the panic wave that has swept over the United States and eastern provinces.

R. BOGUE.

HATS, CAPS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

R. BOGUE.

CONFIDENCE.

Those glory hunters who have been attempting to climb the ladder of fame over the bodies of the unfortunate settlers who accepted work last autumn and earned a few dollars of government money will perhaps now hold their peace. They have at last received the rebuff that is justly due them. A resolution by representative Brett, of Banff, that was undoubtedly a tester received so little support that it was withdrawn by the mover. The explanation of Premier Haultain was satisfactory. The Executive enjoys the confidence of the House, and the legislation of the Territories is in careful hands.

SIGNAL TRIUMPHS WON

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Baking Powder. First it received Highest Award and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. Next it secured Highest Award and Gold Medal at the California Midwinter Fair of 1894. At both Fairs it surpassed all competitors in every respect. The reward, in each instance, was for strength, leavening power, perfect purity and general excellence. It was sustained by the unanimous vote of the judges. The victory at Chicago establishes the supremacy of Dr. Price's as "The Foremost Baking Powder in the World." The triumph at San Francisco confirms and emphasizes it.

The American Hotel.

You leave the train and arrive in the hotel. From the tender mercies of the railway conductor you are handed over to the hotel clerk, and, in small towns, to the lady waitress. Not a smile on the clerk's face. He is placid, solemn and monosyllabic. Your name entered on the registry, your sentence pronounced. You are no longer Mr. So-and-So, you are No. 219. The colored gentleman is close by to carry out the sentence. He bids you follow him. Yours not to ask questions; yours is to follow and obey. The rules of the penitentiary are printed in your bedroom. You shall be hungry from 8 to 10 a.m., from 1 to 3 p.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m. The slightest infringement of the rules would be followed by the declaration that you are a crank. At the entrance of the dining room the head waiter or lady waitress holds up the band and bids you follow him or her. Perhaps you recognize a friendly face at one of the tables. Yours is not to indulge in feeling of that sort; yours is again to follow, obey and take the seat that is assigned to you. During the whole time that altogether I have spent in America I never once saw an American man or woman who dared sit on any other chair than the one that he or she was ordered to occupy. Nay, I have seen the guests timidly wait at the door, when nobody was there to take them in charge, until some one came to order them about.—Max O'Rell, in North American Review.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Bole under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Flour & Feed, Wheat, Tinware, Paints & Oils.

Pony Doesn't Like It.

Don't check my head too high.
Don't cut off my tail and then expect me to stand easy without fly net.
Don't clip the hair off my ankles and legs.

Don't burn my feet when I am shod.
Don't yank the bit in my mouth.
Don't say "Back!" when you mean "Stand still!"

Don't expect me to eat when I have a bad tooth.
Don't hitch me out in the cold with the wind blowing hard.

Don't leave a shoe on me more than four weeks.
Don't trot me down hill.

Don't be afraid to water me when I am warm. Do you ever drink when you are warm?

Don't whip me if I am afraid.
Don't fill me full of useless medicine when I am sick.

Don't blister me all over if I am lame. Let me rest.
Don't let some one drive me if they do not know as much about going as I do, especially a man who is drunk.

Don't forget to feed me three times a day.
Don't call me 13 years old when I am 26, and expect me to be as good as ever.

Don't hit me over the head.
Don't put blinders on me. If I will go well without them.

Don't forget my salt.
Don't run me if I have the colic. How would you like that treatment yourself?

Don't burn the bars of my mouth and think you are curing the lamppis.
Don't let some smart Aleck make a trotter of me.

Don't work me all day without lifting my collar.
Don't put a mean, nasty bit in my mouth.

Don't leave me in fly-time without covering me with a light blanket.
Don't allow my stable to be too light in summertime.—American Horse Breeder.

An Itemized Bill.

For the benefit of our painter friends we publish the following clip:—

A painter had been employed to repair a number of pictures in a convent. He did it and presented a bill in full for fifty-nine frames and eleven centum to the curate, who refused to pay it, saying that the committee would require a complete detail. The painter produced it as produced:—

Corrected and renewed the Ten Commandments 5 12
Enlivened Pontius Pilate and put a ribbon in his bonnet 3 06
Replumbed and gilded the left wing of the Guardian Angel 4 18
Washed the servant of the High Priest and put corn on his cheeks 5 12
Renewed Heaven, adjusted two stars, gilded the sun and cleaned the moon 7 14
Reanimated the flames of Purgatory and restored some souls 7 06
Revived the flame of Hell, put a new tail on the devil, mended his left hoof and did several jobs for the damned 4 10
Rebored the robes of Herod and readjusted his wig 4 08
Put new spatterdash on the son of Tobias and dressing on his sack 6 00
Cleaned the ears of Beelzebub, ass and shot him 3 07
Put ear rings in the ears of Sarah 2 04
Put a new stone in David's sling, enlarged the head of Goliath and extended his legs 3 02
Decorated Noah's Ark 3 02
Mended the shirt of the prodigal son and cleaned his ears 4 10
Total 59 11

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs. R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness thus puts an end to Dandruff and freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

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BELLAMY

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Window Shades,

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—AND—

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House-keepers, hold your orders as I have made arrangements with one of the largest fruit growers in B. C. to supply me with all kinds of fruit for preserving, and other purposes. I buy and pay cash to the growers and save commission men's profit, and I mean to and will sell cheaper than any one in town.

THOS. HEALEY.

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CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Tweeds, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

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IS OFTEN A NEGLECTED COLD WHICH DEVELOPS FINALLY INTO CONSUMPTION.

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SALE STABLES.

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Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

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Pastor—Rev. T. G. McLeod, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S., C.E. at 8; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 8. Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evening at 7. Special Evening every Friday at 7:30 (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evening 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.
All seats free and unappropriated.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CHANGES ASKED IN THE NORTH WEST ELECTION ACT.

The Reply to His Honor's Speech at the Opening of the First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly.—Second Reading of Bill re School Ordinance.

REGINA, Sept. 19th.—After formal business had been transacted in the North-West legislature today, Mr. Insinger moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the franchise resolution which he proposed the previous day, and which has already been published in extenso. The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution stating that in the opinion of the Assembly it is desirable that the North-West Territories Representation Act be further amended so as to either adopt the system provided for in the Territories Election Ordinances, or to bring into effect the provisions regarding voters' lists of the Electoral Franchise Act, then came on for discussion.

Mr. Brett said he could quite understand the necessity that seemed to prompt the hon. gentleman to bring in some such proposal before the House to ask the Dominion Government to change the present law. Very great hardships might really ensue from the great power given enumerators, and they were justified in asking the Dominion Government to change that. So far as changing it to the present act that they had in the Territories, it seemed a very good one, and probably if the gentleman who introduced the bill had not had an eye to economy, he would have embodied in it some clause to make out a voters' list such as the enumerators in the past have done. At any rate he did not see what harm enumerators could do, while at the same time they might do much good. It secured a fuller list of voters than could be had in any other way. If they adopted the Electoral Franchise Act that exists, he did not think it could be worked satisfactorily in the Territories, which were so sparsely settled where such long distances had to be travelled. So far as the act that existed for some years and was amended during the last two sessions in Ottawa there was no complaint made. He thought it would be wise to ask the Dominion Government to return the old condition of affairs. They had not to consider the expenditure of money in connection with the enumerators. That was furnished by the Dominion, and they did not mind how much money the Dominion Government spent in the Territories. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Bannerman, that the proposed resolution be amended so as to read: "Therefore in the opinion of this Assembly, it is desirable that the 'North-West Territories Representation Act' be further amended so as to reenact the law as existing in 1893."

Mr. Insinger opposed the amendment on the grounds that it dictated to the Dominion Government the course legislation should take without leaving any alternative, and by assumption cast blame upon the minister who introduced the existing bill. As he stated the previous day, he asked that the Dominion Government be asked to make a choice between the two principles he then named.

Mr. Dill said he should vote against the amendment because it reaffirmed the advisability of appointing enumerators. Their local elections showed they could get on without them and it made no difference whether the money was supplied by the Dominion Government or not. The main point was that by carrying the amendment of the hon. member for Banff (Mr. Brett) they would really be asking the Dominion parliament to go back to the old system of open voting instead of by ballot.

Mr. Haultain said he considered all the points taken were good ones. After

briefly traversing the arguments raised, the hon. member proposed as an amendment to the amendment, as follows: "Therefore, in the opinion of this Assembly, it is desirable that the 'North-West Territories Representation Act' be further amended so as to either reenact the law in this behalf as it originally stood, or to adopt the system provided for in the resolution."

Mr. Brett withdrew his amendment in favor of the proposal by Mr. Haultain, and the resolution as thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. Haultain laid on the table of the House papers showing expenditure under the heading "executive committee" for the year 1894-95; also a paper showing expenditure on vote of \$400 transferred on supplying well boring machines; also correspondence relative to certain printing accounts of J. K. McInnis, and Standard Company; also correspondence relating to relief work ordered by the House, correspondence in regard to the financial affairs of the Territories for the year.

On proceeding to the order of the day, Mr. Simpson's bill relating to stations was read a third time, and Mr. Dill's bill respecting villages, a second time.

In moving the second reading of his bill to amend and consolidate as amended the ordinance respecting schools, Mr. Haultain explained that the school ordinances being in great demand, it was necessary that they should be embodied in one so as to save school trustees and others looking up the ordinances of different years. The original law was far from being perfect, and during the last three years a large amount of it had been used in preparing the amendments contained in the proposed consolidation. A large number of them contained no important change whatever. It was proposed to simplify the machinery of the school system as far as possible and make it more workable. The object of the consideration was to give a more concise arrangement than at present existed. He was not wedded to any of the changes. The first important change was the proposal to limit the school age for the establishment of a school district to the ages of from 5 to 16 instead of from 5 to 20 as at present. Then came the question of the grant. There had been a very gratifying increase in the number of schools, but unfortunately there had not been a proportionate increase of revenue. That meant that they must face the question of whether or not they should reduce the school grant. They had to face it this year to a limited extent. He would prefer to keep the grant for existing districts as high as possible and in order to do that some increase in the difficulties must be established. Hence the proposal to limit the school age as mentioned. Alterations were proposed as regards the elections of trustees. He had at one time thought of introducing a system of ballot, but on coming to work it out, he found it could not really be done and he had undertaken a contract larger than he had expected or he had time to carry out. Then the duties of trustees and of teachers were more clearly defined, and easier of reference in the proposed consolidation. In regard to summer holidays in large town school districts difficulty had been experienced in getting the children to school in the latter part of August. To meet this it was proposed to allow trustees to use their own discretion as to whether the holidays should be extended until the beginning of September. That clause was permissive. Nothing that could strictly be called controversial had been introduced. By that he meant clauses which dealt with religious questions or were supposed indirectly to have something to do with religious questions. He felt fairly well satisfied with those clauses and certainly did not feel like taking the responsibility of making a change in them.

Mr. Boucher said he did not object to most of the new provisions contained in the bill, but he had never considered that they dealt fairly with the Roman Catholic minority of the Territories. He protested against the general provisions of the bill in that respect.

Mr. Maloney took similar grounds, and urged that on the council of instruction the minority should have both voice and vote, and also a chance of having and inspecting.

After further discussion the second reading of the bill was agreed to.

In committee of the whole the following address in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the session was agreed to:

To His Honor, the Honorable Charles Herbert Mackintosh, Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories:

May it Please Your Honor, We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, humbly thank Your Honor for your gracious speech at the opening of the first session of the third Legislative assembly.

The auspicious circumstances brought about by the promise of an abundant harvest mentioned by Your Honor, must be a source of gratification to all of us.

We share in Your Honor's expression of deep regret for the death of the Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, late Prime Minister of Canada.

We are deeply sensible of the services rendered Canada by the late lamented Mr. Justice Macleod, and regret that the government of Canada has not yet seen its way to making an appropriate response to the resolution of the late Assembly.

We believe that a thorough reorganization of the magistracy will result in the more efficient performance of the important duties entrusted to that body.

We heartily share Your Honor's feeling for the abundant harvest now assured to the Territories and the generally prosperous condition of the great ranching interests, and trust that as a result of this prosperity, an impetus to the further development of established as well as the opening of new lines of industry.

We congratulate Your Honor on the magnificent proof of the resources and capabilities of the Territories afforded by the first Territorial Exhibition, and would say in the language of His Excellency the Governor-General, whose presence and interest in the Exhibition must have been, gratifying alike to Your Honor, as it was to the people of the Territories at large, "that it would be difficult to over-estimate the advantages, direct and indirect, that would accrue from the successful carrying out of such a display of the capabilities of the vast districts which have been represented at the Exhibition, and from the incentive and encouragement that is thus offered to all who are thus interested in their development."

The increase of population shown by the late census as well as the rapidly increased number of schools established, may be taken as a favorable index of the volume and quality of our immigration.

The care of insane patients and the education of deaf mutes, although now matters of federal administration, are, like many other matters affecting the Territories, of strictly local concern, and we trust that within the period mentioned by Your Honor, the responsibilities and revenues of the Territories will have been so enlarged as to permit of subjects of this kind being dealt with by the local authorities.

We gladly recognize the services rendered by the North-West Mounted Police in the matter of prairie fires, and generally for the preservation of law and order throughout the Territories, and regret that a decrease in the force will have the effect of depriving the country of a portion at least of their indispensable services.

The importance of immigration for certain portions of Alberta cannot be overestimated, and we are glad to know that the Federal Parliament has ratified the useful legislation passed at the last session of the legislature.

The object of Your Honor's visit to Medicine Hat, the result of Your Honor's personal observation in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the important communications received by Your Honor in regard to the geographical and economic condition of the great country lying to our north, are gratifying evidences of the social and material development of the Territories.

We can assure Your Honor of the serious consideration of the various subjects which may come before us, and trust that in the performance of our duties, we shall be able to retain undiminished that confidence in our industry and public spirit, Your Honor has been pleased to express.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Ask your Druggist for



Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER
A Dainty Floral Extract
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,
General Blacksmith,
HIGH ST. WEST, MOOSE JAW.

James Brass
BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

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ATHABASCA.....SUNDAY
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Connecting train leaves Moose Jaw Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday at 12:00 o'clock.

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Agent, Moose Jaw, or to
ROBERT KERR,
Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

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And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

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TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

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And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

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Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Main Street Moose Jaw

SCALDS
and Burns are soothed at once with
Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.
It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER Rejoice Together.

Now Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic Fainting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nervine After all Other Efforts had Failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thankful Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES MCRTICHIE AND DAUGHTER

A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were affected by nervous troubles, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nervine we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie of Bothwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctors with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nervine advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous diseases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nervine for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nervine provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw N.W.T.

In London, Battersea Park has become one of the most fashionable resorts of the town since it has been frequented by the bicycle riders. From the opening to the closing of the gates, it is filled with wheels representing every social condition above the lowest, and crowds of people gather to witness the procession. Bicycling as a recreation is both as popular and as fashionable in England as in this country. Among the wheels, too, are included great numbers of women, girls and matrons who come from the ranks of the English aristocracy and the society of fashion.

Both there and here bicycling is a democratic recreation, but it is none the less fashionable for that reason. No circle of society is so exclusive that it has been able to guard itself against the now prevalent passion for the sport, and none has tried to debar the amusement. Considering the conservatism of women, it is extraordinary how rapidly they have overcome their prejudices against so complete an innovation on established feminine habits and practices as is involved in wheeling. Soon after the present safety bicycle was introduced it began to be used timidly by a few women, for whose convenience special modifications in its construction were made, but soon the demand for such machines became so large that they grew to be extensively manufactured. The fears of Mrs. Grundy passed away, and most completely among women in the society which fixes the standard of fashion. Feminine bicycling received the stamp of approval from the authority which is supreme in matters of feminine propriety. Wheeling was pronounced as suitable as horsemanship for women, and hence it was admitted to a leading place among the recreations in which women could becomingly engage.

This was so much of a revolution in feminine tastes and habits that it could not have occurred, especially with so great rapidity, if the new form of exercise had not been adapted to women. Moreover, the practice extends among women of all social conditions. It furnishes recreation for the working girl no less than for her sister who lives in luxury and pursues pleasure as a business. Because the one uses it both for amusement and for necessary locomotion the other does not reject it as a means of sport.

It is useless, therefore, for any one to inveigh against bicycling as unsuitable or improper for women. The dominant feminine sentiment is in its favor, and there is no sign that that decision will be reversed. The indications are rather that the machine will be more and more extensively used by women for several years to come at least, and its employment for essential locomotion is likely to continue permanently even if wheeling as a sport passes out of vogue. Hence the theory that it will tend to improve womanly qualities and to destroy feminine aptitudes most desirable in the helpmates of men, will receive the test of long and wide experience. It is the same theory which has been imposed as an obstacle to every step in the advancement of women, and, so far, it has been exploded by the actual results. Women have profited by every enlargement of their freedom, and men have shared in the gain. If bicycling does not unfit men for their serious duties, but may rather strengthen them by their performance, why should it not be so with women?

Dismiss your fears, timorous masculine souls! Though all women become wheelers they yet will remain women, and as wives and mothers they will preserve the order of households and by precept and example purify and elevate family life. Women have not had outdoor recreation enough. The fascination the bicycle has for them proves that they need the exercise it furnishes; and why shouldn't they have the fun, instead of reserving it for men only? If it was unfit for them they wouldn't go into it.

Suicide of a Justice of the Peace.

A despatch from Niagara, Ont., says:—Mr. Charles Camidge, J. P., committed suicide at his residence here on Sunday morning. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, but not sufficiently so to confine him to his house. Therewith was committed whilst Mr. Camidge was preparing his breakfast, which he told her to bring up to him, that he would be down presently. Shortly after he had said this Mrs. Camidge heard the report of a pistol, and immediately went to his room, where she found him lying on the floor on his back dead, with a revolver in his hand. Dr. Anderson was sent for at once, who, upon examination, said that death was instantaneous, the ball having entered behind the left ear, and taking an upward course, penetrated the brain. Mr. Camidge was 71 years of age. He came to this town about 25 years ago, having been appointed headmaster of the Niagara High school, which position he held for about two years, after which he opened a private school, known as "York Academy," which he continued until about a year ago. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

A Museum Has Him.

Visitor (dime museum)—What is there remarkable about that man?
Attendant—That man! He's the greatest freak on exhibition. He is the man who says he's staying in the city all summer because he's too poor to get away.

Had to be Warm.

She (visiting his office on the seventh floor for the first time)—Why, Jack, this wretched place is as hot as an oven.
He—Ya-ya; but, you see, this is where I make my bread.

TORTURE IS A SCIENCE.

THE PRISON SYSTEM OF TURKEY A TALE OF HORROR.

Abominable Links of Coarsest Cruelty—No Attempt at Reformation of Criminals—Health Precarious—Fetters in These Prisons—Prisoners Suffer Frightful Anguish and Finally Die in Filth and Despair.

Turkish prisons are something too horrible to be understood. To show how they are viewed abroad and by people who may be in danger of imprisonment in them in their own country it is only necessary to state that late advices from Armenia are to the effect that every Christian in the land would rather die by the sword than to be thrown into prison to be either tortured to death or to be starved, as the fancy of the persecutors might dictate.

As prisons, all that the entire Turkish empire has, are scarcely worthy of the name. They are all simple places of detention where prisoners or convicts can be kept more or less securely. No attempt is ever made to reform a criminal. There is no such thing as a reformatory institution in all Turkey, Asiatic or European. The result of the lack of prison system is that all Turkish convicts after being released from prison after a term are more hardened in crime than when first convicted.

In the provinces the prisons are even worse than in the large cities. In the strictly male prisons in the larger Turkish cities there are separate apartments for prisoners awaiting trial, for those under sentence, and for prisoners imprisoned for debt. In the female prisons this is not the case, so that a woman of good character imprisoned for debt may be thrown into the same ward with women of the most depraved habits.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Male prisoners are sometimes employed on public works. When so employed a ring and heavy chains are always attached to one of the criminal's legs. There is no provision for other useful employment of prisoners, except that men not condemned to the chain gang are allowed to work at their own trades. They are also allowed to use money thus earned for their own purposes.

The food furnished to prisoners is absolutely inadequate. It consists of just two pounds of black bread a day. If a prisoner has friends he or she may receive a food supply from them, but if not, the prisoners can starve to death for all the Sultan of all the Turks care.

The two main Turkish prisons are at Izoum and at Adrianople, and hold about 600 convicts each. In Constantinople there are five small prisons, of which the institution on the Place d'Hippodrome is the largest. This will hold about 300 prisoners. There is also a Turkish prison in Cyprus, which is now under English rule.

It was this institution which Archibald Forbes, the London special correspondent, visited, and of which he wrote probably the most accurate account that the English nation will ever possess of the interior of a Turkish prison, as the Turkish Government not only refuses admittance to its prisons, but refuses to tell officially anything about them. What he said of Cyprus holds good regarding any other Turkish prison.

ALL MIXED TOGETHER.

"The average Turkish prison," writes Mr. Forbes, "has nearly 600 inhabitants. Among them are malefactors of every dye—murderers, robbers, political prisoners and forgotten suspects. I have seen not a few horrible sights. I have ridden across a battlefield on which lay five and thirty thousand dead and dying soldiers; I have seen a whole field full of famine-stricken wretches; I have frequented the pest-houses of Metz after the siege, where lay neglected the wretched victims of black malarial and spotted typhus; I have trodden the corridors of the Grand Hotel, of Paris, heart-sick because of the fetid effluvia from sloughing wounds and hospital gangrene; I have seen the bodies of men who had been roasted to death in a cholera hospital; but never have I witnessed a more noxious spectacle than that which the foul Turkish prison dungeons afford."

"There was no concealment of the cursed nature of the thing. The official rooms of the Governor overlooking the courtyard of the prison, and the Pasha as he smoked his hookah had but little other view than the putrid courtyard in which the prisoners who had a measure of liberty swarmed in their clanking chains."

"I wonder that the very stench of the place did not sicken him. Here in this prison is an institution which puts the story of Louisiana years ago into the shade of its own filth. I have seen the same thing. Yet the Turkish seem to accept it as a matter of course. I entered the Konak, and a Turkish officer, with a polite bow, asked me if I cared to see the prison, much in the tone that the Warden at Holyrood asks the tourist if he wishes to visit the Queen Mary's room. I assented, and he handed me over to a little bow-legged fellow, who sat outside a wicket gate in a palisading that ran across the courtyard of the Konak."

"Dante might have visited this pandemonium to gain ideas for his description of the Inferno, but the Turks are not blessed with sentiment, and there is no inscription on the gate. Passing through the wicket one entered a narrow courtyard, surrounded on three sides by gloomy walls, broken by heavily barred windows with here and there a strong wooden door. From under each door oozed a gutter of inexpressible filth, the rotted sewage of a loathsome dungeon inside. I was at once surrounded by a horde of prisoners of villainous aspect, all, or nearly all, matted in the most curiously diverse fashions."

VARIOUS MANACLES.

"Some wore a heavy chain, one end of which was fastened to a clummiy native shackle round the ankle, the other tied up around the waist. Others merely wore this grim anklet, with no chain attached. Yet others had a huge link fastened to the side of the leg and fastened in position by a leather garter. These were the 'liberty' men to whom so much favor is accorded by reason of long imprisonment coupled with good conduct—who are not huddled into the dungeons, but are allowed to loaf out here in the courtyard."

"A long, sloomy passage opened out on one end of the courtyard; and this I entered encompassed by the concourse of villains and with no other escort than the little bow-legged Warden of the jail. Into this passage looked several barred windows, and behind the bars there glowered and strained the close set faces of the more dangerous prisoners."

"What ruffianly faces most of them were! Faces, the expression of which was ferocious, hungry for blood, sardonic, utterly devilish—made the flesh creep. With every moment there was the clank of chains, for every man wore fetters. The expression, hugging his chains, I have hitherto regarded as a mere allegorical figure of speech, but now I was to see the literal reality. The crowd around the window gave back, and there approached a tall, stalwart figure somewhat bowed down by some heavy burden that he carried in his arms. He stopped, and laid his burden down, and then stood erect—a Hercules of a man, with a face out of which everything human save the mere lineaments was rased."

"And what think you was his burden? It consisted of a mass of heavy iron links, knotted up into a great clump, and fastened to the man's ankles. Its weight was 80 to 100 pounds. When he unraveled it, and stretched it out on the ground, I saw that it was about 15 feet long, and resembled in the massiveness of its links the chain-cable of a trailing schooner."

SIX AND TWENTY YEARS.

"What has been this man's crime, Warden? How long has he been in prison? Six and twenty years. Had he worn the chain all that time? Yes."

"Great heavens! Were not death infinitely better to such a man? I ventured to be able to move throughout all these long years without hugging to his bosom that huge knot of iron."

"I passed along this gallery of crime and misery till the spectacles and the stench sickened me, and I had to escape to pure air. The memory still haunts me of the ghastly faces at the barred windows, of the clank of trailing chains, of the indescribable stench of the air in which a human being has clung to life for six and twenty years."

So much for a sample of Turkish prisons. Now take a glance at the laws and governmental machinery of the empire. Then you will know why the prison systems of the Empire is such a crying blot on human progress.

REASONS FOR ALL THIS.

The Government of Turkey is, as all know, a despotism tempered by certain religious and social checks, which for nearly a century have in practice reduced the power of the sovereign to that of a quasi-constitutional monarch. So far, therefore, as the caprice of the sovereign is concerned, it may be said that both life and property are now fairly safe in Turkey.

Asiatic Turkey is now divided into eighteen vilayets or first-class provinces, and from separate districts forming mutasarrifliks, or special governments. The former are those of Broussa, Adian (Smyrna), Konia, Adana, Angora, Constantinople, Sivas, Trabzon, Erzerum, Van, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Syria, Bagdad, Basra, Yemen, the Hejaz and the Isles on Aegean Archipelago. The minor Governments are Lebanon, Jerusalem, Djank and Divrili, Scutari and the Erege Islands, and all the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus form a sanjak (the sixth) of the special vilayet of Constantinople, into which the capital and its suburbs were formed in 1869.

Each vilayet has a special prison, so that there are really 18 main prisons in Turkey, and each of these is a hell hole such as Forbes described.

The vilayets vary in geographical extent, and, according to their size, are divided into from three to five sanjaks, which are subdivided again into kazas, or districts, and these again into nahies or communes, composed of small groups or vilajets.

EACH HAS A GOVERNOR.

The vilayet, which usually bears the name of its chief town, is administered by a vali or Governor General, in rank a Pasha, which is the highest class of a Pasha. The sanjaks are governed by mutasarrifs, or second-class Pashas—both appointed by the Sultan, and the kazas by Mudirs, or Directors, ostensibly elected by the inhabitants, but in reality named by the Vali; and the communes by Mukhtars or Mayors, also supposed to be elected for a year, but as a rule, similarly imposed on their constituents by the Mudir.

Besides these grades of executive chiefs, each province is further weighted with a very numerous staff of administration aids. The Vali usually brings his appointment from some palace favorite. All the other officials, too, are equally culpable, and the result is the most debasing of all possible Governments.

These officials in the administration of justice are simply barbarians. Although the law is less amenable to law than in more civilized communities, it is still sufficiently so as to have in the Multique and other Ottoman codes, if at all honestly administered, ample guarantees for substantial justice and adequate protection against most of the existing abuses.

But dispensed as law now is even among Mussulmans, the law is merely another engine of oppression at the service of the man who can pay for it, against the poor one who cannot. The Christian, or man of other faith than that of Mohammed, absolutely has no rights at all in law Courts or anywhere else in Turkey.

Under these Turkish laws, and prisons are a blot upon modern civilization! Lawlessness, rapine, murder and torture make up in a word or two the present system of the great Turkish Empire.

A Small Favor.

Mr. Balkins was a very sick man. The physicians had abandoned all hopes of his recovery. He had been informed that his end was near, and he had made all preparations as cheerfully as possible.

Mr. Balkins had a dog that had tried to bite a hole in a bicycle wheel, and had had two or three kinks put in his back. He did nothing but lie under the house and howl. It did not disturb Balkins. He simply felt sorry for the dog, and no thought of his neighbors entered his head.

Mr. Boggs, who lived next door, called to see Mr. Balkins and was ushered into the sick room, where all told in whispers, "Pretty sick, are you?" he inquired.

Yes, very sick, gasped the dying man. That's too bad. Doctor give you no hope?

No—he says I must go.

Boy—hate to see you go, remarks Boggs.

Yes—it is hard.

You wouldn't mind doing me a favor would you?

No—certainly not—if I can. What is it?

When you go, take that dog with you, will you?

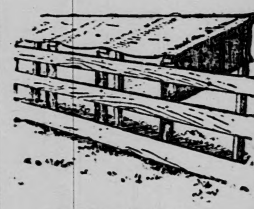
Balkins was so mad that he recovered.

In two successive holidays Stratford did not have one Police Court case.

THE FARM.

Shades for Treeless Pastures.

Where pastures contain no trees for shade in the strong heat of summer, it is cruel not to afford some artificial shade for the stock. Such shelter should be provided on humane grounds, but there is a question of dollars and cents in it as well. Discomfort



TEMPORARY SHADE FOR STOCK.

of any kind lessens productiveness and growth. A rough shed of boughs, or even a rough framework covered with green boughs, will answer the purpose very well, but where timber is expensive and green boughs are not at hand, cheap cotton cloth can be used very effectively, and economically. Such cloth can be bought for five cents or less a yard, and can be stretched over a framework set up against the pasture fence.

Clover Growing.

Clover growing was a long time a puzzle to the thinking farmer. Away back in the time of the early Romans who grew large crops of Lucerne clover it was known that a crop of clover was the best preparation for a crop of wheat. Almost ever since that time the same practice has prevailed amongst the best farmers. Why was this the case? Clover is rich in nitrogen, in some forms most valuable as a manure for plants; and also most valuable in plant form as food for animals.

Could it be that the clover plant drew its supply of nitrogen from the free nitrogen of the air? Air is composed of about eighty parts of nitrogen to twenty parts of oxygen. If this nitrogen be valued at the price of commercial nitrogen as sold in artificial manures the air in and above each acre of land would be worth about \$90,000. There is plenty of it about if it could be used. Scientific men said this was impossible. The nitrogen of the air was not in a condition to be used as plant food. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamsted, England, worked at the problem for nearly half a century. They found more nitrogen in the soil after a clover crop had removed 150 pounds per acre than there was before the clover was sown. About enough surplus to supply a good wheat crop which needs one and one-half pounds per bushel. A German scientist, Hellriegel, after years of study showed that the clover did get its supply from the free nitrogen of the air. All the Leguminosae or pulse family are large ones, and besides all the clovers, includes peas, beans, retches, and a few shrubs and trees. The locust tree belongs to this order. On the rootlets of these plants are found small nodules, or wart like growths varying in size, but none of them larger than a small pea. These contain albumen and bacteria, and it is said the bacteria found in the nodules of clover are not the same as are found on peas or beans. By some means not yet fully explained these bacteria are able to use the free nitrogen of the air and manufacture from it some compound of nitrogen fit for plant food.

The clover plant in this way secures enough nitrogen for its own use and leaves a surplus for the use of succeeding crops of grain or grass. There is much still to learn as to how the work is done. Some think that if the soil be rich in available nitrogen the clover will use a considerable quantity of it before the nodules form on the rootlets. This is over and above what is needed to give the plant a good start and a vigorous young growth.

The newest phase in the matter is the "inoculating" theory. Land sowed to clover is sprinkled with soil from an old clover field. This is to bring the spores of the bacteria to the surface, and to get them quickly form nodules on the young roots. Sowing the clover seed and then sowing the bacteria seed. It is already claimed that great results have followed this way of working. There is a wide field here for experimentation.

Clover Sickness.—This is a disease touching red clover. Where a short course rotation, say a three or four years' one, is adopted with red clover it was found that the clover would not do well. The land became "clover sick" and the clover died the second year of its growth without apparent cause. Some naturalists regard this as due to the want of available potash in the soil and especially in the subsoil, but it may be from another cause. It is now known that it is not good farming to have red clover follow any of the legumes, such as peas, beans, or any other clover. This may be caused by the want of potash, but it is probable that some product of the bacteria may be the chief cause of clover sickness.

Slopping Cows.

There is a general belief that slopping cows greatly increases their flow of milk, and that the resulting yield is correspondingly poor in butter fat, and to prove or disprove this the experiment station at Guelph, Ont., has for the past two years been experimenting along the line, and to their surprise there is practically nothing in the belief. The cows when fed the grain in form of slop would, if fed once a day, give slightly more milk and a slightly lower, but not uniform, percentage of fat, about 0.4 of 1 per cent; but in every instance where slop was fed twice a day, there was a marked falling off in milk yield. These tests were conducted in periods of thirty days each, so as to get the full effect of the food, and in the general averages the dry-grain fed cows came out ahead. As to the variation of fat content of the milk, the sum total of all the averages showed that there was no more loss in the fat than the variations found in the fat content of cows fed dry food, and the sum total of two years' experiment is against the idea that slop food increases the milk yield. If any-

thing is to be deduced from the tests it is that cows gave less milk if it slopping was very marked, and the percentages of fat yielded were actually inconsequential so far as change was concerned in either case. The conclusions are that the best "slop" that can be fed to a cow is a good ration of corn, silage, roots, or uncured grain fodders, and the drink that a cow has is best in the form of good water, governed by the inclination of the animal to drink.

TELEPHONING ALONG THE CONGO.

Drama With Which the Natives Are Able to Communicate Long Distances.

Capt. Fiva, a Belgian explorer, says that the people of the Congo have a curious and interesting method of telephoning. For a long time he refused to believe that the natives really had the power to communicate with others at a distance, though articles had been sent to him in answer to such communications. At length, one day, journeying on the river by pirogue, and being about fifty miles from Basoko, he determined, instead of stopping, to press on to the village. Then one of his people offered to telephone to the village that the party would reach the place toward evening and would like to have supper prepared on arrival.

A native with a drum then began to beat it after a peculiar fashion, and presently announced that he had heard a reply. He then told the drum for some time and tranquilly returned to his pirogue. Capt. Fiva waited with much interest to see whether his approach would be expected, and was astonished as he neared Basoko toward evening to recognize on the bank one of his fellow explorers, Lieut. Verellen. A fire was burning ashore and a supper was being made ready. Capt. Fiva, after greeting the Lieutenant, inquired eagerly how he had learned of the approach of the expedition. The Lieutenant replied that the news had been brought some hours before by a negro, who said that a white man was approaching by way of the river and would need supper.

The drum used by the natives for this purpose is a small but noisy affair of wood. It is a shallow, cup-shaped drum, made of short distances, in order to save time and trouble. In this instance there had evidently been relays of drummers along the whole fifty miles from the point where the original signal was given to near Basoko. The natives are able, with their drums, to send messages of considerable length.

Peas From Seed 3000 Years Old.

Gardeners will be interested to learn that J. Davis, of Wood Close, Bromley common, Kent, England, has growing at the present time peas which are the product of seed peas found in Upper Egypt in a mummy case about three years ago. The mummy case which contained the mummy and case in which the parent of these peas were found was discovered in a cave tomb situated in the Valley of the Kings at Assasif which is about an hour's ride west from Luxor. The discovery was made by a party of five gentlemen, consisting of two Americans, two Cambridge students and the cousin of the lady from whom the specimen peas now growing at Bromley were obtained.

The inscription went to show that the person entombed was Memphis, a younger son of User-Kheper-Ra (Seti II.), son of Rameses II., founder of the Eighteenth dynasty. Prince Memphis existed about 1270 B. C. The valley in which this tomb was discovered is the old burying place of the Theban Kings of the seventeenth and eighteenth dynasties, and most of the tombs are remarkable, not so much for their size as for their exquisite beauty. All of these tombs were found in the valley, but only about one-half the number buried (about forty in all) have yet been discovered. The peas are much smaller than those of the present day, a fact which is possibly evidence of the improvement which has taken place in cultivation in the modest interval of 3,000 years.

Unique Ammunition.

The most remarkable ammunition ever heard of was used by the celebrated Commodore Coe, of the Montevideo Navy, who, in an engagement with Admiral Brown, of the Buenos Ayrean service, fired every shot from his lockers. "What shall we do, sir?" asked his First Lieutenant. It looked as if Coe would have to strike his colors, when he told him that he had taken it into his head to use Dutch cheese as cannon balls. There happened to be a large quantity of these on board, and in a few minutes the fire of the old Santa Maria (Coe's ship), which had ceased entirely, was resumed, and Admiral Brown found more shooting over his head. Directly one of them struck his main-mast, and as it did so shattered and flew in every direction. "What the dickens is the enemy firing?" asked Brown. But nobody could tell. Directly another came in through the port and killed two men who were near him, and then, striking the opposite bulwarks, burst into flames. Brown believed it to be some new-fangled paisha or other, and, as four or five more of them came slap into the works, he gave orders to fill away, and actually backed out of the fight, receiving a parting broad-side of Dutch cheeses.

White Elephants.

Knighthood is not an honor that you can obtain in Siam as easily as you can in many other countries. You have to qualify for it by capturing a white elephant. The white elephant is the national emblem of Siam, and all the specimens that can be caught are kept in the royal stables and live on the fat of the land. There are five of them at present in honorable captivity. All the work they ever have to do is to take part twice a year in a state procession, and to support the King by their majestic presence whenever he has to receive a foreign ambassador. Besides being knighted, their captors receive large money rewards. The more white elephants there are to the King's maw, the luckier does he reckon himself likely to be.

Polite Literature.

Gentleman—You are a devotee of polite literature, I presume.
Miss McShoddie—Yes, indeed; I have a dozen books on etiquette.

A mercantile democracy may govern long and widely; a mercantile aristocracy can not stand.—Lander.

God, governs the world, and we have only to do our duty wisely and leave the issue to him.—John Jay.

THE HOME.

Only a Drink of Water.

We were coming from a visit to the old home. It was almost nine o'clock, and the lights were already slipping over the aisle of the crowded train. Conversation was beginning to die away. The passengers were growing decidedly sleepy, for the air was warm and close.

But the baby came at the other end of the car was crying still. Sometimes he only sobbed chokingly, and then his shrieks fairly filled the coach. The good-natured passengers were doing their best to endure the unwelcome serenade; but there was some quiet joking at the expense of the baby—and the baby's parents—in some of the farther seats.

"Try a little 'Rough on Rats,'" suggested a burly fellow in the rear coach.
"Shaken before taken," laughed a jolly "drummer" near, as the poor baby was "jounced" up and down so violently that it seemed doubtful whether the little victim's breath would be lost or not.

At last I could stand it no longer. At the risk of being thought "meddlesome" by the child's parents, both of whom seemed utterly oblivious to the fact of the baby's discomfort, I went down the aisle and asked for the little one.

"I am fond of little people," I said smilingly. "Can the baby would enjoy the change. Travelling is hard on children so young. I am used to babies. Are you afraid to trust him to me?"

"No, indeed," the mother answered promptly. "He's been yelling a good part of the day. I'd like a little rest. I don't see what on earth's the matter with him," she hoped.

She evidently loved her baby, though she certainly understood little of a child's needs. The hot, woolen dress was pinned closely around the wet, warm neck; the heavy cloak, buttoned up to the tiny chin, seemed likely to strangle the small prisoner. In spite of the tear wet, dust-stained little face, the baby was as bright and sweet as halcyon sea. I untied the warm hood and brushed back the damp rings of gold from the hot little forehead. The baby was in a dripping perspiration and still sobbing.

We went over to the ice tank, baby and I. The water was not very cold, but fortunately, as the ice was all melted. Rapidly to give him a really good drink, I cautiously tried him with a tiny teaspoonful. The hot little hands grasped eagerly at the spoon, and almost spilled the whole in the frantic effort to drink. The sobbing ceased. Surely. The baby smiled up in my face, and cooed softly. By-and-by he nestled down in my arms, and drifted off to slumberland, smiling happily.

The mother, who had wanted, poor, tired, hot, thirsty little martyr. He had noth but a drink since he had started from home, the thoughtless, though really loving young mother told me.

My neighbor's baby was sick the other day. "I don't know what the matter with her," Mrs. Jordan sighed anxiously. And she promptly sent for the family physician.

"She seems to be so hungry, doctor," the little mother complained. "I have to feed her every little while, or she'll have these dreadful crying spells."

The doctor took little Elsie in his strong old arms. "What else did you do, Mrs. Alice?" he asked quizically. He had known the baby's mother from her childhood.

"Why," she confessed hesitatingly, "I gave her some soothing syrup. It was the only way to stop that terrible crying," she hastened to add in defence. "And I was afraid she'd kill herself crying."

"Was that the only way to stop it?" the old doctor asked with a fatherly smile. And he sent her for a glass of cold water. Spoonful by spoonful he fed it to the little one.

"There, maid Elsie," he said smiling, "that was the trouble, wasn't it?"

"Why, I never thought of that," Mrs. Jordan exclaimed, surprised and ashamed.

"When did you give her a drink of water last?"

"Last! I don't know," repeatedly. "I hardly ever give her water. I didn't know she needed it."

"Just put yourself in Elsie's place, next time," said the doctor. "She needs it as much as you. If mothers would use a little more sense and less soothing syrup, it would be better for the poor little babies," almost testily.

"I wish they could talk and tell us what the trouble is," said the old doctor lovingly in her arms.

"Till they can," smiled the old doctor, "put yourself in baby's place. Use a little imagination, and a drink of cold water now and then!"

Recipes.

Mustard.—Take two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, add a teaspoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt; stir to a smooth paste with vinegar and cook until it thickens like paste. Add vinegar and stir till of the consistency desired.

French Mustard.—Slice an onion in a bowl; cover it with good vinegar; let stand two days. Pour off the vinegar; add a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of white sugar, and ground mustard to make a thin paste; set on the stove and when it boils, beat well; when cold it is ready for use.

German Mustard.—Beat to a cream eight tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, four tablespoonfuls of white sugar, four tablespoonfuls of butter, a scant half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, the juice of a raw onion, and vinegar to make a smooth paste.

Tarter Mustard.—Mix half a teaspoonful of ground mustard smooth with vinegar which has stood twenty-four hours on grated horseradish; add the vinegar a little at a time, beating till there are no lumps, and do not make it too thin.

Curry Powder.—This is a nice seasoning or boiled meats and stews, but if bought is quite expensive. It can be prepared as follows:—Take an ounce each of ginger, mustard, and black pepper; three ounces each cardamom seed and tumeric, half an ounce cayenne seed, a quarter ounce each of cayenne pepper and cummin seed. Pound fine, sift, bottle and keep corked. Must be used sparingly. Not more than a teaspoonful for a large stew.

There are persons who regard their friends as victims devoted to their reputation.—St. Evremont.

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SCHOOL BOOKS

We carry a lot of school books. If we don't happen to have what you want we can get it at short notice. We are selling them at Ontario Prices. It takes over half the profit to lay them down, so bear in mind they must be Cash.

To revert to last weeks ad., Did you try that vinegar? Dozens have, and they like it. We are giving a special prize of \$3.00 for best jar or gem of pickles, any kind, put up in this vinegar. See prize list Agricultural Society or enquire at store for particulars.

We Have Whole Mustard Turneric, &c. for Pickling.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Woodward, of Regina, spent Sunday last in town.

Mrs. Peter Green is recovering from an attack of inflammation.

There was 12 degrees of frost at Birtle, Man., on Sunday night last.

A newspaper in the interests of the Liberal party is talked of in West Selkirk.

Car of stoves. Full assortment to arrive in a few days. Prices right. R. BOGUE—Advt.

Great damage to property from forest fires is reported from several districts in the province of Quebec.

Mrs. C. D. Fisher returned home on Wednesday morning after a two months' holiday spent with friends in the east.

A harvest thanksgiving service is to be held at English Village on Sunday, October 6th, at 10:30 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Wm. Watson.

Clouds may keep the sun away but they cannot keep buyers from taking advantage of the offerings we announce. W. N. MITCHELL—Advt.

Miss Hattie Mackay, sister of Mrs. J. H. Ross, arrived from her home in British Columbia this week and will spend the fall with Mrs. Ross.

Mrs. J. H. Bunnell, sister-in-law of Mr. J. M. McDonald, passed through from Moose Jaw on the 19th en route for Glasgow, Scotland.—Grenfell Sun.

The beautiful has fallen in Calgary to the depth of about a foot. This fact probably accounts for the cold west wind that has prevailed the past few days.

James Balfour has gone into partnership with John Secord. We wish this new firm of "necessary evil" such success as they may deserve.—Regina Standard.

The prize lists of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society's eleventh annual exhibition, which will be held on Oct. 23rd, have been issued from THE TIMES press.

On Sunday, Sept. 22nd, a harvest festival was held at Buffalo Lake. The number of church people who attended this service gave evidence of the want of a church in this district.

The October number of the Deimeator, which is called the Autumn number, is to hand, and contains the usual choice and varied selection of timely articles which every woman with the responsibilities of a household should study.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. John's church, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, Sept. 28th, at 7:30 p.m., and on Sunday at 8 in the morning and at 7 in the evening. The Rev. C. D. Pater, Vicar of St. Stephen, Liverpool, Eng., will preach at the 11 o'clock service and address the children at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Joseph Bunnell, of North Edmonton, writes the News that men hired there by Calder, the CPR Agent, with the distinct understanding that they would receive \$1.50 per day and pay \$3.00 per week for board. After they had arrived at Langview, about 35 miles from Medicine Hat, they were informed that they would only receive \$1.15 per day and have to pay \$3.50 per week for board. As Mr. Bunnell's son and many others are among the deceived ones, he can verify this statement. His object in writing this is to warn other men from falling into the same trap.—Regina Standard.

Mr. T. J. Pierson, of Whitewood, is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stunt.

Mr. J. W. Fletcher left for Virden Monday where he will run his steam threshing for the season.

There will be a harvest thanksgiving service on Sunday, Sept. 29th, at Mr. R. Scoll's, south of town, at 3 p.m.

The C.P.R. Library Committee have rented a couple of rooms in the Aberdeen House for the winter months.

On Monday last Mrs. Jno. Shields left for her home in Edmonton, after a few weeks spent here under the parental roof.

The Wolseley Court house is to be opened on Oct. 8th. Addresses will be delivered by N. E. Davin, M. P., and others.

A car of winter apples and a few barrels of pears will arrive at Bellamy's furniture store in about two or three weeks.—Advt.

Rev. T. G. McLeod, B.A., arrived from Grenfell Wednesday and will conduct service in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Ferrier is at present preaching a series of sermons on the subject, "What a Christian should do with his money."

1,000 heads wanted! Wise heads, sensible heads, heads that appreciate a good-fitting suit as turned out by W. N. MITCHELL.—Advt.

Mr. W. J. Law, one of the early merchants of the town and who has been absent in British Columbia for some time is back in Moose Jaw on business.

Mr. W. T. Barrett, of the railway mail service, and who was transferred some time ago to the Winnipeg division is spending a couple of weeks here with friends.

Engine No. 97 is again on the road after undergoing a complete overhauling under the supervision of Messrs. Jas. Rolio and Jno. Furniss, of the C.P.R. work shops at this point.

Toronto News: Lieut. Governor Patterson declined an escort of dragoons on reaching Winnipeg. He showed his good sense. The world is getting too old for senseless fuss and feathers, which mean nothing more than the sprig of ancient customs.

At the annual meeting of the Regina Turf Club Association held on the 6th inst., the following directors were appointed for the current year: Dr. Creamer, W. G. Pettingill, C. Wilson, C. Howson, Dr. Low, H. C. Lawson, J. A. Kerr, Dr. Cotton, and W. M. Williamson.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Mission, arrived in Winnipeg this week from an extensive trip through Alberta and the Kootenay districts, visiting the various Indian missions. He was accompanied by the Rev. C. W. Gordon and together they covered a distance of about 11,500 miles.

The boiler of the C.P.R. steam shovel exploded while working in the pit on the Soo without damaging anything beyond itself. By this mishap the machine will rest till next season the Company concluding to lay it off. The surfacing gang will be continued on till the portion of the road ballasted has been put in good condition.

Mr. J. A. Whitmore, our genial post master, has obtained additional proof that he is a "crack sportsman." Last Tuesday he shot with a rifle at 400 yards a beautiful white crane, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, and five feet six from toe to beak. It has been an object of admiration to hundreds who called to see it during the last two days. In the words of the owner, "it's a monster as well as a thing of beauty."—Regina Standard.

At the annual meeting of the Regina Lateral Association, held on Tuesday evening of last week, all the officers were re-elected, namely: President, Jno. A. Kerr; Vice-President, R. H. Williams; Secretary, R. Rimmer; Treasurer, W. J. Chisholm. An executive committee of sixteen members was appointed. Some half dozen members of the Legislative Assembly, including Mr. Eadin, the one Patron member of the House, gave addresses. Some of them took decided objection to having been advertised to speak at the meeting in the capacity of members of Assembly.—Regina Leader.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Notwithstanding the present low price of grain considerable is being marketed.

It is reported that an important meeting of the Cabinet is called for to day or to-morrow.

A large bunch of cattle passed through town Thursday bound for the Maple Creek country.

Threshing is now general. North east of the town three steam outfits are at work in sight of each other.

Mr. D. Coons, C.P.R. operator at Swift Current, passed through on No. 1 Thursday. He had been to Ontario on a visit.

Mr. J. A. Blake has returned from the Edmonton country where he spent the summer. He will remain here for the winter.

Mr. Chas. Nicolle was in town on Thursday and disposed of two car loads of fat cattle. The price paid we learn was the highest in the market. Messrs. Scott & Johnson were the purchasers.

Mr. J. W. Smith received his new steam traction threshing outfit and gave the youth of the town a ride up the street on the separator and water tank which was coupled behind.

A fish story comes from Inspector Battell this time. He purchased some fish from Mr. Benjafield, of Long Lake, among the lot being a very large pike. On opening his pike-ship it was found that the bulk was largely created by a white fish about one foot long that had probably been swallowed just before the pike was captured.

Baseball.

The closing meeting of the season of 1895 was held in President Nelson's office on Saturday evening last.

Secretary Baxter produced a challenge from the Medicine Hat club to play in that town on the 27th and 28th. After much discussion it was decided not to accept the challenge.

A letter was read from J. C. Pope, the accountant of the Territorial Exhibition, in regard to the prize money of \$100.00, won by the club at the tournament, stating that payment of the sum could not be made until the present session of the Legislative Assembly would close, and regretting the delay in payment which had unavoidably occurred.

Authority was given for the sale, or removal of the back-stop on the ball grounds, and final arrangements were made for going into winter quarters and thus concluding the ball season of 1895.

A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to President Nelson and Secretary treasurer Baxter for their never flagging zeal and untiring efforts in the interest of the club during the year.

Boharm Jottings.

Boharm, Sept. 13, 1895.—Threshing has commenced in this district. The Night Syndicate threshing is running in full blast and expects to take everything before it.

Services were conducted here last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Mr. E. M. Moughton threshing on Thursday. The grain is yielding fairly well.

Miss Marlett, daughter of John Marlett, rancher near Old Wiver Lake, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Malden Johnston.

F. W. Green starts for Indian Head this week to commence threshing. He expects to be down three weeks before returning with his machine, where he expects to put in the rest of his time threshing.

It is currently reported that the Green Bros, purpose running the threshing formerly owned by R. Moore through parts of this district this season.

The wild geese are beginning to put in an appearance slowly, and we expect some of our neighbors will be having fowl stomachs very soon.

Mr. T. Baker has been in these parts this week buying the grain as it comes from the threshing, to be loaded on the car at Boharm station, at the very low price of 41 cents per bushel, grading No. 1. RAMBLER.

THE ART OF CURING
SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
PAINS IN BACK OF SIDE
OR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS
LIES IN USING
"D.E.L."
MENTHOL PLASTER.

R. E. DORAN.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HARNESS DRESSINGS AND OILS, AXLE OILS, AXLE GREASE THE BEST IN TOWN 3 BOXES FOR 25CTS.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. E. DORAN.

WE SELL GROCERIES

AT Wholesale Prices

To Anyone Who has the CASH.

If You are Interested Write for Catalogue.

Smith & Burton

WHOLESALE GROCERS, BRANDON, MAN.

Consumers' Store: McDonald Block, Ross Avenue
Wholesale Store: Corner Pacific Ave. & Eleventh St.

Clearing

Sale...

For the next 20 days I will offer the stock recently purchased from Mr. Melhuish at a

BIG SACRIFICE IN PRICES

In order to make room for an immense stock of new fall and winter goods to arrive shortly.

A nice dark colored imported tweed suit, to order, only \$16.50; heavy tweed pants and vest \$8.00; nine dollar pants for \$5.00. Now is your chance to secure a great bargain in clothing! Take a look over my stock before purchasing. Fit, finish and style guaranteed in every case.

W. N. Mitchell.

Coal.

8838

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

At all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day at the following

Low Prices: Furnace \$9.25
Stove \$9.25
Nut \$7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.

POUND NOTICE.

Impounded on Sept. 21st, 2 mares, 1 bay with white face, branded on right shoulder O. 1 grey bay, no white, not branded. If not claimed will be sold according to law. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper.

NOTICE.

I will trade for horses, cattle or sheep my stock, business and property. Stock consisting of stoves, silverware, glass, piano, organ, furniture, dishes, granite ware, brushes, paints, oils, hardware, tinware, etc. W. R. CAMPBELL.

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Carleton about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

All Patrons wanting to place orders for potatoes, flour, and other supplies are requested to attend the regular meeting in Annable's hall on Saturday, 28th inst. E. COLPITS, Secretary, Moose Jaw. 14.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the County Lodge of Patrons of Industry will be held in the Masonic Hall, Saturday, Sept. 28th, at 1 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to be present as business of importance will be transacted by order of the President. J. H. DICKENSON, Secretary.

POUND NOTICE.

The following horses were impounded on Sept. 21st: 1 bay horse, branded E; 1 bay pony, marked E, 4 year white feet and white stripe on face, clipped mane and tail, branded B; 1 bay colt, branded S; 1 black stallion, two white hind feet and white stripe on face, branded S; 1 bay mare and colt, two white hind feet, branded S; 1 bay mare and colt, four white feet and white stripe on face, branded S; 1 bay horse; 1 black colt, branded T; 1 bay colt, white stripe on face, branded T; 1 sorrel mare, two white hind feet and stripe on face, branded B; 1 sorrel stallion, light mane and tail. J. H. DICKENSON, Poundkeeper, Sept. 25, P. M. 15, Reg. 24.

New Goods! New Goods! Arriving in Daily.

Do not fail to examine our new fall and winter stock. This season we are preparing to show you the largest and most complete variety of high class goods in the trade, and you will find the prices down to the lowest point for CASH.

P.S.—Agent for Singer Mfg. Co. M. J. MacLEOD.

READY! PULL! BANG!

DEAD BIRDS! every time you use our shells.

Say, Sportsman, Are you going to shoot this fall? If so, look at the following prices:

Old Price.	New.	Old Price.	New.
American Loaded Shells \$3.00	\$2.50	King's Quick Shot	\$1.25
Curtis & Harvey's Powder 1.50	.90	Smokeless	.30
Dupont's Dom. Rifle	.75	Shot, best chilled	.12
			.10

Blue Rival Shells, best, \$1.25—\$1.00.

Cheaper than they have ever been before, or will be. You will do well to see us before going out shooting.

SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER. GUNS FOR HIRE. GUN REPAIRING.

Sportsmen's Headquarters. — A. A. MELLER.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

Harvest is now at hand and we are fully stocked with all lines including a limited stock of

BINDER TWINE MACHINE OILS FORKS ETC., ETC.

Threshers will do well to obtain our prices on OILS, LACE, LEATHER BELTINGS, and other supplies; and for a supply of GUNS, AMMUNITION, and SPORTSMEN'S GOODS we cannot be beat.

Come and see us before the Twenty-third.

Life-sized Portraits Given Away

AS A PREMIUM FOR CASH TRADE, according to the following conditions:—With every \$10 worth of cash purchases at our store you will be entitled, free, to one elegant life-sized CRAIOTINT portrait, copied from any photo you may select, and finished in the most artistic manner, and of the same quality which commands at retail \$15. These Craiotint portraits we positively guarantee are all made by the Merchant's Portrait Co. (Ltd.) 495 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont., who are the originators of the Craiotint portraits, and who in order to guard against inferior imitations of their celebrated productions, have copyrighted the name "CRAIOTINT."

The reputation of this Company for portraiture of the highest excellence is unsurpassed, and in order to further advertise their work, and upon our agreeing to use their Craiotint portraits exclusively in our business, they guarantee our customers not only as to the artistic merit of the work, but also the likeness and durability.

Their Work Will Please You, and it Will Last.

In order to see that their portraits are suitably and properly framed this Co. furnish their own frames and have made it conditional upon us that with each portrait we sell a frame, an assortment of which we shall keep at \$3.50 each and upward, subject to your own selection as to style and quality. WE GIVE YOU THE PORTRAIT FREE. You pay for the frame only.

I. M. CHALMERS.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD

Price \$1.00 6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pd.

ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.

We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

THEORY.

Royal Scalp Food destroys the diseased germ of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to the life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It purifies the scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the only remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. Black Hairs Grow Promptly Filled. Write for Free Literature.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 205, WINDSOR, ONT.